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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Pittsburgh Sees Solar Cooking

5000 Natural Scientists Watch

Moscow Finds Stalin Menaced

Saar Is Closed to Outsiders

China Sees 'Reds' Take Towns

Henry Ford Unveils a New One

PITTSBURGH follows open-mouthed the newest discoveries of the natural scientists. The exhibit of research laboratories at the American Association for the Advancement of Science is an amazing show; the papers by research men excite wonder. Leaders of 5000 experimenters disclose secrets of physical power, start new electrical eras, raise standards of living. The moth thyatirida is found to have an ear at the end of its tail; a mathematical robot makes 50,000 substractions a minute. The cosmic ray is caught and studied in many new "traps." These rays are now called the "death cries of atoms" which perish in the terrific explosions of nova stars. Outstanding is the exhibit of Dr. Charles G. Abbot's solar heat collector, which heats an oil bath to furnish even temperature for a solar cooker. Marvelous are the veiled tools awaiting man's use—And a marvelous time bright men have in finding them and setting them to work.

¶ Moscow announces that Leonid S. Nikolaieff, slayer of Sergei Kiroff, confesses two attempts were being planned against the life of Josef V. Stalin. Both plots are traced to the revived activity of the Zinovieff opposition, now charged with instigating the Kiroff assassination. Nikolaieff, held with 13 others for trial, is said to have had help from Leon Trotzky and an unnamed foreign consul. But impartial Moscow observers do not take the "confession" too seriously. The Communists are cleaning house—Undoubtedly an overwhelming majority of the people support Dictator Stalin and his group.

¶ Saar Territory finds its frontier closed for one month to all visitors except those having urgent business. The governing commission acts against undésirables and the merely curious not only to add to the peace of the Jan. 13 plebiscite, but to allow fuller accommodations for the 50,000 former Saarlanders returning to vote. Receptions greet National Socialist sympathizers arriving with fare paid from South America. New York sees a wharf demonstration as the last of three delegations numbering 700 sails—With the issue in no doubt, the Saar's election looks like a grand jollification.

¶ Japan prepares, as London's talks end futilely, for formal denunciation of the Washington naval treaty. British-Japanese-American negotiations, looking to a compromise, may resume in the spring. As J. Roscoe Drummond shows in his Monitor articles, new naval agreement can come only as political questions are faced and settled. Can and will Japan give the United States and Great Britain dependable assurances of protection for their Far East commercial interests in exchange for a naval parity needed mainly to support prestige?—Facing of facts may bring understanding where veiled avoidance has brought disappointment.

¶ China sees the Nationalist Government take fresh steps to halt the successful sweep of insurgent Chinese Communist forces in Kweichow Province. The cities of Swangping, Shiping and Changan have been taken and Kweiyang, the capital, is threatened. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek agrees to supply $200,000 monthly for government troops from near-by provinces. The Communists, who are accused of murdering Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stam, American missionaries, seek to set up a Soviet state in southeast China—To the long-suffering Chinese the Communist promise is like a rainbow in the sky.

¶ Boston is asked by its Police Commissioner to secure the removal of his position from the field of politics. The Police Commissioner is appointed by the Governor rather than by a municipal body, but the post has not been freed from political influences, and Commissioner E. C. Hultman in his annual report insists that the holder of the office should be removable only for unseemly behavior. He also pleads that advancement of policemen should be less on written examination and more on merit shown—All this is emphasizing the national drive on crime demand that politics and the police must be divorced.

¶ Detroit sees Henry Ford set the country to talking with the latest successor to Model T. The Ford V-8 for 1935 has two engine changes, and body lines that depart from any previous Ford design. Eight inches longer, the body has flowing curves with rear quarter panel flowing off in a single line; radiator grill and windshield aslant; fenders high-crowned with sweeping skirts; "center poise" ride; all safety glass. Many makers spring new ideas. Chevrolet's knee-action goes further than before; Hudson and Terraplane shift gears by an "electric hand"—And thus in a month still shiny 1934 cars will look strangely old.

New England Records Big Blow

Jobs Insurance Debate Called

Girls Leave College to Study

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Boreas at His Best

When the needle of the observatory wind meter atop Blue Hill strikes the top of the meter registering 77 miles an hour, even old-timers in Boston open their mouths wide. When the wind apparatus high on Mt. Washington's peak ignominiously gets blown down, there are still further exclamation points.

A gale of record intensity in many areas was New England's prime subject of conversation this morning. It blew ash barrels across streets and even up hills. It blanketed northern Maine with a checkerboard pattern of drifted snow, ranging from three inches to a foot in depth. It played freak tricks with the roofs of several houses, and put on a show of lightning, hail, sleet, snow and rain during the day over Fitchburg.

The Boston Weather Bureau, with better anchored equipment than that on Mount Washington, reported a somewhat more sedate gale, reaching a maximum of 66 miles an hour. This was the highest record of intensity ever recorded at this station. At the same time, the temperature dropped hard and fast from 49 degrees to 11 degrees above zero.

The forecast for tonight was diminishing wind and a slightly warmer temperature, with snow probable tomorrow.

Jobs Insurance

Retailers from all over New England will foregather in Boston on Jan. 7, to argue out the question of unemployment insurance—the various proposed plans, the chances of legislation, the costs. There will be several hosts: the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Retail Trade Board, the New England Association of Retail Secretaries.

A carefully planned forum, designed to pull together the threads of many complex unemployment insurance projects, is the main attraction. Speakers will include Dr. Clark T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a number of prominent retailers.

The sponsor is the Retail Merchants' Committee for the Study of Unemployment Insurance—a national group that is organizing some 200 similar conferences throughout the country.

"The retailer," said Samuel W. Reyburn of New York, head of the committee, "is but little informed by headlines. The ordinary news discusses only the political implications, and goes sparingly into the questions of cost and economic theory that are at the heart of the debate."

Said Richard Mitton of Jordan Marsh Company, president of the

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Maine Attraction To Shoe Industry Called Threefold

Labor Contracts, Cheaper Housing and Good Factories the Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine., Dec. 27—A summary of the factors that have contributed to the migration of many shoe factories from Massachusetts to this State, as presented by a Maine newspaper man, indicates that it has been occasioned largely by easier, more attractive labor contracts and better, less expensive living conditions. In addition many well-equipped factories have been available and they have appealed to Bay State manufacturers.

"It formerly was the custom," he said, "for certain Maine cities to offer tax abatement and free rentage for a certain number of years as an extra inducement to get industries here, but, except in the very small places, little of this has been done in the last decade.

"The factories from other states have moved into Maine largely of their own accord, without much, if any, urging by chambers of commerce or boards of trade. Under the code, there is a differential respecting the factories in smaller places, and, after experiencing a holdup of orders in many Massachusetts cities, they naturally took advantage of the differential.

"Besides, labor difficulties are not frequent anywhere in Maine, and many industries are not unionized, while living conditions are such as to permit operators to work at smaller wages and be fairly well satisfied. There is also available at all times in Maine a high type of worker, because in many instances shoe workers, in connection with their jobs, own their homes or live on neighboring farms.

"A comparison of wages paid by local shoe factories with those for the country as a whole, as shown in statistics provided by the National Industrial Conference Board, reveals that local wages have been as high, or higher, than the average for the United States, including 'high wage centers.'

Shoe Code Hearing Without Labor Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 27—While the general officials of four rival shoe unions were in session at the Hotel Touraine in Boston, for the purpose of reaching an agreement on their shoe code revision program, Attorney Peter J. Walsh, Lynn counsel for the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, filed a petition with Mayor J. Fred Manning, suggesting a meeting of the Mayor's code committee for today, the purpose of which would

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Japan Sets Date For Denunciation Of Naval Treaty

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Japanese unofficially advised the British today that the Tokyo Government would denounce the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 this Saturday at Washington.

The delegates to the preliminary naval conversations among Great Britain, the United States and Japan long have been given to understand by the Japanese that the Washington treaty will end Dec. 31, 1936.

By the terms of that treaty, any denunciation must take place before Dec. 31 of this year, consequently the Japanese have been expected to make their formal move toward ending the treaty before the end of this month.

Kiroff's Assassin Implicates Foreign Consul as Plotter

Young Communist Group Arrested in Communist Drive on Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Dec. 27—Impartial observers here do not take seriously the official allegations that a foreign consul of unspecified nationality was involved in the anti-Stalin plot through the confession of Leonid Nikolaieff, assassin of Sergei Kiroff, Communist Political Bureau member. Frequently in the past Soviet authorities have vaguely mentioned foreign intriguers whose identity was never revealed.

It is increasingly apparent that Joseph Stalin intends to utilize the Kiroff assassination for a thorough elimination of all opposition within the Communist Party and pave the way for swift application of his comparatively common-sensed program. Recent events have strengthened Mr. Stalin's position, and the January Congress of Soviets undoubtedly will unanimously indorse his proposals. Although the recent campaign of repression will assist this result, it is generally agreed that the overwhelming majority of the people supports the Stalin faction.

Plot Against Stalin And Other Communist Leaders Uncovered

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Soviet Government acted speedily today against a band of young Communists charged with having plotted the assassinations of Joseph Stalin and other high leaders with the aid of the exiled Leon Trotzky.

The assassinations were to be followed, the Government alleged, by "the intervention of capitalistic powers."

Fourteen alleged plotters, including Leonid Nicolaief, held since the slaying of Sergei Kiroff, high party official, at Leningrad Dec. 1, were turned over to a Military Collegium of the Supreme Court for trial.

Swift justice for terrorists and immediate execution of those convicted has been ordered by the Government in its determined drive to stamp out terrorism, more than 100 already having been sent to firing squads since Kiroff's death.

Trotzky Implicated

After weeks of grilling of Nicolaieff, members of his family and associates, Government officials issued an announcement that he had confessed, implicating the others and Trotzky, now in hiding in France.

Confessions attributed to the plotters and testimony of witnesses just published showed how thoroughly the little group was pledged to overthrow the present party leadership and how sincerely Nicolaieff expected his revolver shot would start unrest.

The confession quoted Nicolaieff as admitting he received 5000 rubles (about $2500) from an unnamed foreign consul at Leningrad for support of terroristic activities. Many wit-

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President Not To Rest Until Rates Are Cut

Indicates That in This He Sees Benefit to Capitalist System

View Is Clarified

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Events of the past week have served significantly to clarify President Roosevelt's power policies; revealing the gradual emergence of his fundamental conservatism toward public ownership while at the same time emphasizing his insistence on a lower rate structure throughout the privately owned utility field.

The latest development in this chain of events was the first meeting of the special committee appointed by the President to perfect plans for the construction of one federal and one city owned power plant in New York City to meet the power needs of government and municipal buildings.

There is no longer the slightest doubt about the President's determination to force utility rates down to the point where the living standards of the great mass of the public would be measurably improved. But it is equally apparent that he believes such an objective to be to the best interest of the capitalistic system, and one which, if achieved, would strengthen private initiative rather than lead to public ownership.

For Private Ownership

In brief, it can now be stated as a fact that the objective is not universal public ownership; that he believes in the retention of private ownership in the power field, although he is ready to extend public ownership for "yard-stick" purposes and in instances where large-scale regional planning requires; that his "yard sticks" are intended to be just that and nothing more; and that he is convinced that cheaper power is to the advantage of the privately-owned utilities.

What may seem a fundametnal inconsistency between the TVA and insistence on lower power rates on the one hand, and an alleged interest in the preservation of capitalism and private initiative on the other it resolved if one can accept the Roosevelt ian premise that mass production and mass consumption is to the advantage of the private enterpriser.

In the President's eyes the privately owned power companies are blind to their own best interest, and since what he considers their proper education fits in with his own plans, he is out to enlighten them.

Passes Expectations on Ford

He feels that the principles of mass production and low price on which Henry Ford built his sensational success can and should be applied to the power industry—and he means to see to it that this is brought about.

But he further declared that in so doing he will be strengthening, not weakening, the private companies and the system which they represent.

According to those close to the President, his arguments begins with a desire to preserve the capitalistic system. He shares with some thinkers on this subject the belief that one of the most effective methods of doing this is to provide cheap power and to make it available to even the poorest people. This, it is contended, would materially improve the living conditions of the

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Czechoslovakia Celebrates Its Anniversary

Tri-State Republic Recognized 16 Years Ago © Planet News from Acme

Dr. Soukup, President of the Czechoslovakian Senate, Speaks at Ceremonies Commemorating the Sixteenth Anniversary of Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia Honors Patriot On Anniversary

Post-War Republic Unites in Celebration of Sixteenth Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Sixteen years ago this composite Central European state was proclaimed, confirmed and recognized as an independent republic. Recently anniversary celebrations which were held here included the unveiling of a memorial tablet to the first Premier of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Antonin Svehla.

The Republic of Czechoslovakia is the result of the incorporation of three "groups" under one government—the Kingdom of Bohemia, the Slovak territory of what was once Hungary and the autonomous territory of Carpathian Ruthenia. This new state was proclaimed by the Czechoslovaks Oct. 18, 1918, and was recognized as an independent republic Nov. 14, 1918.

The rest of Europe—and especially of its central part—has watched with interest the amalgamation of three different states in one Czechoslovakian nation, when several other nations were having internal troubles with minorities. It is the general opinion that this has been made possible by the wise and prudent statesmanship of such men as Beneš and Masaryk.

Dr. František Soukup, President of the Senate, spoke at the ceremony of the unveiling of the Svehla tablet. He paid tribute to this national patriot, long a leader of the Republican party and during the World War the head of the National Revolutionary Committee in Prague. He was premier three times beginning in October 1922, and continuing in and out of office until 1929 when he voluntarily retired from public life.

Today's Science and Invention Foretell Tomorrow's Industries

Research Congress Is Shown

Work of 139 Societies Represented in Activities of Pittsburgh's Meetings—Russian Savant Reports Light From Low-Temperature Liquids

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27—The vanguard of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an organization of approximately 25,000 members, arrived here today for meetings lasting through Dec. 31.

Approximately 5000 association members are expected to be in attendance at sessions to be held at the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research, Carnegie Institute of Technology and at downtown hotels. Nearly all the educational institutions in and around Pittsburgh will assist in playing host to the guests. The convention will represent the activities of 139 different scientific and engineering societies.

Ultra-Violet Radiation

Dr. Dmitzy N. Borodin, addressing the Botanical Society of America at its opening meeting today, told of discoveries made by a Russian savant that ultra-violet radiation is given off by a series of biological subjects and this has been termed "m-radiation."

Observed in plant roots, yeast cells, and similar subjects, this radiation, invisible to the naked eye, was detected by supersensitive apparatus in Russian laboratories and checked in America. Chemical reactions producing light, heat or electricity are fairly common, but this is the first indication discovered that light can emanate from liquids at low temperature.

The work of Dr. Frank C. Gates at the Kansas State College seeks to determine the effect of this last summer's heat and drought in the Middle West. "In Kansas," Dr. Gates revealed, "a large number of our native plants were killed. On field trips we usually record 70 to 80 species, this fall we could find but 25 or 30. Among the woody plants the willow seems to have suffered most, while oaks and walnuts gave smaller fruits than normal."

Electronic Interference

G. L. Pearson of the Bell Telephone laboratories has found that radio tubes when they become hot give off electrons which when amplified appear in loudspeakers as a deafening roar, exactly as predicted by theories advanced previously. The "dande of the electrons" prohibits the amplification of small signals for these are drowned out by electronic interference.

"This agitation must be taken into account in designing future telephones and radios, where high amplification is desired," he concluded.

The main registration headquarters have been established in the new building of Mellon Institute and all-evening sessions of the association will be held in Carnegie Music Hall. Representatives of the city, state and host institutions will welcome their guests officially at the first meeting.

Wide Range of Topics

From the more than 200 addresses delivered today, subjects ranged from "potato breeding," "Southwestern folk sings" and tribal ceremonies of Seneca Indians to the more technical discussions of the geneticists, chemists and medical investigators. The theme of this year's meeting was expressed early in the day by Dr. F. C. Brown, director of exhibits. It was: "The science of today determines the industries of tomorrow."

The evening meetings will be non-technical in nature with physical scientists talking on current advances. These meetings will be open to the public. On Friday evening the Sigma Xi address is to be given by Prof. E. A. Hooton of Harvard University on the topic, "Homo Sapiens, Whence and Whither."

Monday evening is devoted primarily to the address of the retiring president, Dr. Henry Norris Russell, who has chosen for his subject, "The Atmospheres of the Planets."

Naval Race Looms If Diplomacy Fails

Admiralty and Army Dominate Tokyo, Determined to Build to Equality Unless Powers Satisfy Their Demands—Political Understanding Deserves Fresh Study, With Britain, America and Japan Facing the Real Issues

Can Peace Come to the Pacific?

Seventh of Nine Articles

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, who has just returned from a tour of the Far East

Nothing faintly resembling a profitable naval treaty can be made by the United States, Great Britain and Japan without agreement upon political questions. This has been apparent to many observers and it is doubly apparent to anyone who has the opportunity to assess Japanese opinion at first hand. Japan is abrogating the present naval treaties because they give to it an inferior naval equipment.

You can argue until you are blue in the face that the Washington and London treaties give to Japan unquestioned security, dominance in its home waters and protection to its possessions. But the Japanese people feel and the Japanese Government is convinced that naval parity is necessary. Whether necessary or not, Japan insists parity is its right.

On the assumption that the purpose of any nation's navy is national security, I asked Japanese naval officials, members of the Government, politicians, editors and others several similar questions and the information they yielded varied little in substance. I asked:

"Has Japan experienced national insecurity since the naval establishments of Japan, Great Britain and the United States were fixed at 5-5-3 by the Washington and London agreements?"

Japan Feels Insecure

The answer was that Japan does feel insecure. The Navy Minister remarked that as a military man he must take into account all possibilities of attack, however improbable.

I asked also: "If Japan believes it has experienced insecurity, what have been the specific circumstances which have revealed such insecurity? In other words, if the Japanese officials and the Japanese people have felt insecurity, what have been the concrete signs of insecurity, what has been the evidence that Japan is insecure?"

The answer did not provide concrete information nor disclose concrete signs of insecurity. The feeling of insecurity is vague, the evidence in any important sense essentially hypothetical.

Also: "If the relative size and kind of Japanese Navy, agreed upon in the Washington and London treaties, was found to be acceptable and beneficial by the Japanese Government in 1922 and 1930, what have been the specific and concrete circumstances or changes which have made the same relative size and kind of Japanese Navy no longer acceptable or beneficial in 1934?"

The answer of the Navy Minister was that the increase of the cruising radius of ships, the progress in air forces and the development in arts of attack have been so great in the past 10 years that they make equality of naval strength as between Japan, America and Great Britain essential. Others suggested that the hostility of world opinion because of Japan's course in Manchuria increased its insecurity and that its responsibility for the defense of Manchukuo increased its need of naval armament.

Security Actually Greater

It is a very fair interpretation, of course, that recent events, instead of increasing Japan's insecurity and need of larger armaments, have very substantially enhanced its security and rendered less its need of larger armaments. It has been Japan's contention that control of Manchuria is vital to security and that lack of control is a grave source of insecurity.

Japan has now achieved control. It has won the protection of economic interests in Manchuria which Tokyo believes they require; it enjoys unopposed access to the raw materials and minerals which Japan Proper lacks; it has placed between itself and Russia a state which it dominates and which will take as cool an attitude toward Russia as Japan wishes.

In consonance with the premise that such a posi-

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California Mountain Is Tested to Learn If Its Base Is Loose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Natural science is worried about whether or not Frazier Mountain, an 8026-foot peak in the Santa Barbara National Forest, is firmly rooted or whether it has no roots at all and merely rests or a sedimentary foundation.

This winter research experts from California Institute of Technology are sounding out the mountain on the perplexing question.

Adopting a system similar to deep sea sounding, the party will explode small charges of powder at regular intervals down the mountain side and then time the resultant vibrations after the initial blast.

The theory is that the vibrations after the blast are those that go into the mountain and down to the granite base, then bounce back in the form of an echo. It is pointed out that if the granite peak is resting on a sedimentary base the returning vibrations after the blast, will decrease after the granite cap is passed.

Massachusetts Forces United In Law Drive

Police, Judiciary and Prison Systems Come Within Plan's Scope

Legislative Program

Simpson Advocates State Department of Justice of California Type

Forces working for elaborate reforms in the police, judicial and prison systems of Massachusetts are being consolidated today. A concerted drive is already being planned to effect these reforms and it will, in all probability, be concentrated in the State Legislature with unprecedented public support.

Once again the police unification bill will be presented by the Public Safety Committee, which this year has gone to even greater lengths than last to consolidate public opinion behind the measure.

Organizations and prominent business men, lawyers and teachers have returned to the struggle to press through reforms which, in the main, were summarily denied last year, but which have received a new impetus from the National Conference on Crime which indorsed many of the objectives sought in Massachusetts.

Curley Studies Report

On high authority, it was learned today that Governor-elect James M. Curley plans to make, in his inauguration address, specific recommendations for corrections in the crime-fighting machinery of the State. He has been studying the findings of the Special Commission of Crime, which is now disbanded but which blueprinted with considerable care the reforms needed.

There is some conjecture as to whether Mr. Curley supports the new plan, indorsed by Dr. Frank Simpson, chairman of the special crime commission. Dr. Simpson is expressing strong approval of the California plan of a state Department of Justice.

This State Department of Justice would co-operate with the Federal Department of Justice when necessary, rather than having the Federal officers entering the State and usurping certain police functions there.

Back in Fray

Likewise back into the fray will come the Committee on Judicial Procedure of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Last year this organization conducted a study of congestion and other abuses in the superior courts, and it was active in supporting a program of court reforms before the Legislature.

This year, it is disclosed, the committee has even more specific plans for presentation to the Legislature and has organized public support more effectively behind its 1935 proposals.

The Chamber Committee will also support the police unification bill. One of the principal factors helping the cause of unification is the increasing police activity of the Federal Government in all sections of the nation.

Police Unification

With new insight the states are recognizing that failure on their part to cope efficiently with crime will merely mean an invitation for the Federal Government to step in and do it for them. So this year, unlike last, it is not so much a matter of cities and towns protecting themselves against encroachment by the state, as it is of the state protecting itself against encroachment by the Federal Government.

Today with the issuance of Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman's annual report, it became apparent that the Boston police head will continue to campaign for his own program of police reform. With great persistency the Police Commissioner has striven to make his office permanent, with the holder removable only by the State Supreme Court. He has also recommended to the Legislature that reforms be initiated in civil service rules, governing the advancement of police officers.

Records of Performance

He has asked that actual records of performance in office form an important part of the advancement qualifications. These recommendations were reiterated in this year's report. A substantial increase in the number of arrests—83,156 for 1934 and 81,418 for 1933 was announced by the commissioner.

There is manifest in Massachusetts a conviction that events of the past year, with its kaleidoscopic swirl of man-hunts, crime conferences, Dillengers and Nelsons, have played into the hands of those seeking stronger enforcement machinery in the State.

The crime conference has blueprinted most of the immediately essential corrections and adjourned with the declaration that the next steps are to be taken by the state legislature. Armed with this mandate from the 600 crime specialists in the nation, the advocates of reform in Massachusetts believe they can meet their legislature with greater confidence in the rightness of their demands.

[Illustrations of the men behind the move for Massachusetts court reform appear on Page 3.]

New England Records Big Blow

Jobs Insurance Debate Called

Girls Leave College to Study

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Boston Trade Board: "The conference will give retailers all the significant information about laws pending in the various New England legislatures, and in the National Congress.

Education Hunt On

Progressive education was dramatized today when 250 girls of Bennington College scattered to the four winds for a two months' research period—far away from their graceful campus in Bennington, Vt. Here was the idea of sending girls to the actual well springs of education, at work. Instead of the traditional academic cloister, Dr. Robert D. Leigh, the founder of the college, was making the outside world his laboratory.

As a result, girls went to Martha Graham's dance studio, to architects' offices, nursery schools, the League of Nations Association, to research laboratories and Federal Government bureaus. Each has her own winter project, with two months in which to pursue it, and report back to an instructor who helped with the planning.

One girl went into a factory to work at $10 a week. Another went to Bermuda (lucky girl that she is) to work on marine biology. Another will live a good part of the time in New York concert halls.

Rail Patronage Jumps

Though New England railroads normally expect greater travel over the holidays there was a heartening increase in this year's Christmas holiday business over last year's which warmed the cockles of railroaders' hearts.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad reported a 9 to 10 per cent increase in revenue this year over the same Christmas holiday period of 1933 as shown by heavier travel and greater amount of equipment used. Four of its principal trains yesterday left in two sections of some 11 or 12 cars each.

Trains scored heavily also in the sleet storm in western Massachusetts which created such a glare of ice on the main highways that approximately 300 passengers from New York were shifted to the train at Springfield for Boston when bus drivers considered the roads too dangerously slippery.

Tomorrow, which is the beginning of the New Year holiday movement, five extra sections are scheduled by the New Haven on various regular through runs, eight have been lined up for Saturday and Monday and 22 extra sections are scheduled for Monday. This is a total of 43 extra train movements already scheduled for the coming holiday.

Boston & Albany reported a 30 per cent greater equipment required for holiady use. One of its largest Pullman movements were the special Christmas holiday trains out of Wellesley for New York to accommodate college and private school students. One of its largest coach movements was the return yesterday of some 1000 CCC boys in two trains from Boston back to their camps in the Berkshires. The Albany road reported an average daily use during the holidays of nearly 70 extra Pullman cars, or nearly twice the number in regular daily use under normal conditions.

Women Judges Named

Out of a welter of political bickering and last-minute confusion, five new appointments and one important confirmation had emerged by this morning. Governor Ely named Assistant Attorney General Jennie Loitman Barron of Brighton as special justice of the District Court of Western Norfolk, and Ethel E. Mackiernan of Nantucket, as justice of the Nantucket District Court. Three men were appointed to other district court posts.

George F. Leary of Springfield was confirmed as new Superior Court justice to succeed Judge Qua, recently elevated to the Supreme Judicial Court bench.

In high doubt was the Governor's action with regard to Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman. Rumors increased around the State House that some attempt would be made to prevent Governor-elect Curley from ousting the Commissioner, as he has promised to do. By a resignation from the Commissioner and a reappointment for a five-year term, it was said, Governor Ely might make the Hultman position secure.

Big Works Hinted

From Washington there filtered into Boston today a hint of the gigantic public works program now brewing at the White House—to the effect that the Administration has specific plans to build heavily in New England with its own money. Down the official grapevine came word that both slum clearance and low cost housing projects on new land, will be launched on a large scale. Plans, it was said, are already being whipped into shape for the projects themselves.

According to these authoritative sources, the Federal Housing Authority will not control the new program. It is also doubted whether it will be carried out directly by Secretary of the Interior, the PWA or the ERA.

Predictions therefore centered around a new organization, perhaps an outgrowth of the PWA, and very likely to be headed by some new administration star not yet risen over the horizon.

To Boston, this news was of prime importance, for very few PWA projects have been carried through here, to date. Governor Ely and local authorities have not welcomed federal spending. When Mr. Curley takes office, however, it is assumed that he will endeavor to make up for past deficiencies.

Trucks in Quandary

Something has misfired in the application of the new law that compels motor truck owners to file applications for carrier licenses by Aug. 6. As a result, many truckmen who have been in the business for years are in the way of losing their business, but not without a struggle. These militant truckers today declared that they would carry their case against the State to the Supreme Court, pleading ignorance that the law had even been enacted.

When the law was passed at the last legislative session, it stated that truckers were entitled to carry on with their business provided that they apply for license renewals before Aug. 6. About 2000 truckmen complied. About 1500 did not comply. The delinquents claim they were not notified by the law, others just forgot to renew.

The catch in the law is that delinquents must be considered as entirely new applicants for truckers' licenses. And new applicants can be denied licenses if their business conflicts with established trucking concerns. Thus, Massachusetts has the paradox of old companies assuming the role of new applicants, threatened with loss of their business to younger companies who operate in the same territories.

Long-Time Sculpture

A sculptor's fifty-year fight to get his model for a memorial statue of Paul Revere financed by the City, today came to the attention of Mayor Mansfield. The artist is Cyrus Dallin, whose Indian statue, "Appeal to the Great Spirit" stands in front of the Boston Art Museum.

Fifty years ago, Mr. Dallin told the Mayor, he won a contest held by the City of Boston for the selection of a suitable statue of the famous night rider. But opposition managed to prevent the city financing completion of the work.

Next year is the 200th anniversary of Paul Revere, he told the Mayor. Would it not then be suitable to have the George White Fund provide the money out of its available funds for beautifying the city? Mr. Mansfield said he would submit the idea to the White Fund trustees at their next meeting.

Liquor Racket Charged

Charges of a racket in the distribution of liquor licenses in Fitchburg, whereby one beer salesman is able to have licenses refused to those who do not buy his beer, today threw a ripple of excitement into the after-Christmas calm at the State House.

Said former Representative Louis N. M. DesChene, chairman of the Fitchburg licensing commission: "This is worse than the racketeer domination before prohibition was repealed."

Mr. DesChene cited cases where police were ordered to keep a sharp and annoying watch over the establishments of license holders whom this unnamed man wished to control—with the promise that the police would be removed as soon as the license holder capitulated.

Another instance was related where a boy was induced to prosecute his father for intoxication, in order to get a legal grip on the father, who had a liquor license and would not play ball with the beer dictator.

The Deschene charges were made before the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission, in an effort to get six license applications denied. Fitchburg citizens and legitimate liquor dealers were up in arms against this domination, which came from outside the city, DesChene said.

The Commission will listen to further evidence on this startling series of allegations.

New Racing Bill Urged

A bill to substitute a public corporation to conduct horse and dog racing for the present state racing commission was today filed with the House of Representatives on petition of Mayor Robert E. Greenwood of Fitchburg.

The bill would have the public corporation own and operate race tracks for dog racing, and the gambling activities attached, turning the proceeds from the operation over to organized charity.

The corporation could issue its own securities to an amount not to exceed $5,000,000, which would be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the State.

The bill would put the State into the racing business, but would remove all operation for profit from the present set-up. Mayor Greenwood has long been an advocate of horse racing for the benefit of charity.

Briefs

A state planning board to coordinate and protect the state park, highway and forest system was proposed today in a bill filed by Representative Sidney Williams of Wellesley, chairman of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards.

* * *

A gateway memorial to Calvin Coolidge for the State House grounds on Mt. Vernon Street was recommended today by the Massachusetts Art Commission in a special report to the legislature.

* * *

Gov. Elect James M. Curley, speaking at the Ford dealers luncheon today, advocated a cut of one-third in automobile insurance rates. Increased safety measures for driving would reduce rates, he held.

* * *

Willimantic, Conn., silk mill workers, 100 in number, went back to work today following a compromise wage agreement not announced, the Associated Press says.

* * *

Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine left today for Washington to plead for a federal grant of $500,000 to build a three-mile seawall and promenade at Old Orchard, the Associated Press says.

* * *

Fire leveled the Squam Lake Hotel, the hotel annex, a garage and two residences in Ashland, N. H., today, according to the Associated Press. Damage $100,000. It was under control at 9 a. m.

* * *

Dancing, story-telling, model-ship building, etiquette. These are subjects to be taught by a Worcester community settlement house with ERA funds, the Associated Press states.

* * *

Jobs for 500 but only 370 applied when Cornelius J. Casey, ERA administrator in Lawrence, tried to spread Christmas cheer.

* * *

Dollar volume in Boston retail business rose 15 per cent during December, merchants estimated today. In some stores business ran 25 per cent higher than last year.

* * *

State recounts of votes cast in the November elections show Frederic W. Cook re-elected Secretary of State by 11,123 votes over his Democratic opponent, Dr. Joseph Santosuosso. The original margin was 9975.

* * *

Vote recounts also showed Albert Cole of Lynn, Republican, as taking the seat of Senator Joseph B. Clancy, Democrat, by five votes. Charles T. Daly, Medford, Democrat, was officially elected over Senator Charles C. Warren, Republican, of Arlington by 262 votes.

Boston Events
Tonight

Theaters

"FLY AWAY HOME" (Plymouth). With Thomas Mitchell. 8:30.

"THE PETRIFIED FOREST" (Shubert). By Robert E. Sherwood. With Leslie Howard. 8:30.

"POINT VALAINE" (Colonial). Noel Coward's new play, staged by the author. With Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:30.

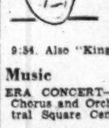
"HER MASTER'S VOICE" (Hollis). Comedy by Klare Kummer. With Blanche Ring. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Magnificent pictures of Atlantic seas roaring against barren islands off the Irish coast, and of men and women wresting a living from them. Also educational sheris and a colored Silly Symphony. 1:10, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40.

EXETER—Joe E. Brown in "Six Day Bike Rider." 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Caravan."

STATE — "The Mighty Barnum," with Wallace Beery. Based on the origins of "The World's Greatest Show," including the arrival of Jumbo—who now stands in Tufts' museum. 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50.



KEITH'S—Sir James Barrie's "The Little Minister," with Katharine Hepburn. 10, 11:37 a. m., 1:59, 4:01, 6:03, 8:08, 10:07.

ORPHEUM—"The Band Plays On." Football story. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes," with James Dunn as an aviator. Orchestra and vocal ensembles in "Noel Time Carols." Vaudeville. 11:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

MODERN—West Point story. "Flirtation Walk." 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "We Live Again."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Sweet Adeline," with Irene Dunne. "Don't Ever Leave Me" and other favorite Jerome Kern songs are retained. Fenway, 1:10, 4:11, 7:02, 9:53. Paramount, 10:17 a. m., 1:08, 3:55, 6:44, 9:33. Also Jack Holt as a political boss who could not "fix" his brother's algebra marks, in "I'll Fix It."

BOSTON — Zane Grey's "West of the Pecos," with Richard Dix. Vaudeville. 10:18 a. m., 1:11, 4:13, 7:15, 10:17.

SCOLLAY—"Flirtation Walk." Vaudeville. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:05, 9:20.

TREMONT—Al Jolson in "Hallelujah I'm a Bum," and "Arizona to Broadway. 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Great Expectations."

UNIVERSITY—"Age of Innocence," with John Boles and Irene Dunne. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "By Your Leave."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Edgar Kennedy comedy; Pathe Topics; Stranger Than Fiction; "Brave Tin Soldier," color cartoon; "Pilgrimage to Palestine"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"Belle of the Nineties." 1, 3:55, 6:56, 9:34. Also "King Kelly of the U. S. A."

Music

ERA CONCERT—East Boston Community Chorus and Orchestra, joint concert. Central Square Center. 8:15.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—"The Conquest of Minya Konka," illustrated lecture by Arthur B. Emmons, III, on Tibet. 7:45.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture: "Jewish Keynotes in Current Literature," by Fannie Goldstein. 8.

ROTARY CLUB—25th Anniversary Banquet. Hotel Statler. 6:15.

BASKETBALL—Leopold Morse vs. Converse Rubber, 8. Boston Trojans vs. Philadelphia Hebrews, 9. Arena.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"Green Fields," by Perez Hirschbein. Staged by Yiddish Theater group. Peabody Playhouse. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Soloist, Albert Spalding, violinist. 2:30.

Other Events

NATIONAL STUDENT FEDERATION — Tenth Annual Congress. Address of welcome by Governor Ely. 12:30. Address by Dr. Henry N. MacCracken of Vassar. 2:30. Dinner and address by Dr. Robert L. Kelly of the American Association of Colleges. 6:30. Parker House.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table
What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Parent - Teachers	Loretta Lee, songs	Talk, Fred Hoey
5:15	Agricultural report	Congress; talks	String quintet	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Children's program	"Jack Armstrong"	Varieties: Jack
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Buddy and Blake	Cadets Quartet	Brown's Orch.
6:00	"Air Adventures"	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Ferdinando Orch.	sketches; music	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	soloists; orch.	Haymes Orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batcheler"	Alexander Orch.	Speakers; talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	"Gems of Melody;"	Orch.; soloists	"Just Plain Bill"	"Irish Echoes"; so-
7:30	chorus; orchestra	After Dinner Revue	Nick Lucas; guitar	loists; orchestra
7:45	"Joe and Betsese"	Big Freddy Miller	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Spiritual Singers	Valley Varieties;	Leith Stevens' Har-	ERA Concert Or-
8:15	Legion talk; soloist	Otis and Cornelia	monies: variety	chestra program
8:30	Joe Rines's Orch.	Skinner; TomHow-	Forum of Liberty;	Double quartet
8:45	Vocalist; piano duo	ard; Seeley-Fields	speakers; music	String ensemble
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Fisher Orchestra
9:15	dramatic sketch	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist	Organ; soloist
9:30	"Musical Keys"; solo-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring & his	Le Paradis Band
9:45	ists; narrator	Voorhees Orch.	Pennsylvanians	News Service
10:00	Sammy Liner and his	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Perley Stevens and
10:15	dance orchestra	Music Hall: Helen	in Hollywood: so-	his orchestra
10:30	"Looking Forward to	Jepson; Reginald	loists; sketch; or-	Breed Orchestra
10:45	1935," NBC speaker.	Forsythe; soloists.	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusaders
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; reports.	News Service	Jack Little and
11:15	Madriquera Orch.	Voice of Romance	Bruins - Montreal	his orchestra
11:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Don Bester and	hockey game	Lucas Orchestra
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	Belasco Orchestra	Davis Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; dramatization of fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "Last Week Abroad," Stephen Duggan.
3:00 WAAB, Classical Album, half hour of classical recordings.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:15 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
4:30 WEEI, Music Guild: Robert Simons; Mrs. Edgar Stillman-Kelley; quartet.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Dwight Fiske; soloist; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra and soloists, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Judge Eugene O. Sykes, chairman, Federal Communications Commission, interviewed by Martin Codel of Broadcasting magazine.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn and Vivienne Segal, soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, March of Time, dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker and company; Martha Mears, soloist; Belasco Orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Hollywood Hotel: Dick Powell; Louella Parsons; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Al Bernard-Paul Dumont and their Burnt Cork Dandies; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Monsieur Lamb Chop," from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and orchestra with vocal ensemble.
10:30 WNAC, "The O'Flynn," radio operetta; soloists; chorus; orchestra.

Democratic Split In Connecticut's Legislature Near

Governor Cross Is Facing Hard Task to Carry Out His Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 27—Elected for his third term in the most sweeping Democratic victory in Connecticut in years, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross must ride hard on his own party members in the General Assembly before he can accomplish his legislative program.

For the first time Governor Cross, who stepped out of a Yale University deanship into the rough and tumble of politics, will have with him at the Capitol a full list of state officials of his own party. He will have an increased number of Democrats in the House of Representatives and he will have the largest block of votes in the Senate, one less than a majority.

Except in the Senate, where there was a clear Democratic majority two years ago, the Democrats have not been so strong before. Nevertheless, with the opening of the session still some weeks away, the Governor's Democratic support has already begun to crumble. He is beginning to appear once more the solitary figure that he was in his first term when House and Senate were strongly Republican.

The evidence of the coming split in Democratic ranks—and the politically wise are saying that it is as good as an accomplished fact—came when the Senate Democrats met to lay their plans for organization of that body. The Governor's candidate for party leader, Senator John C. Blackall of Hartford, was defeated 9 to 8, and the caucus named Senator William E. Hagearty of New Britain as its candidate.

The split runs deeper than the state senate. It runs through the entire party organization, and since Governor Cross was first elected it has never been entirely closed. On the one side are the Governor and what is called the new guard group of Democrats. On the other are the old-time Democratic organization leaders who directed the party before the Governor left the academic life.

Practical politicians, with their greatest strength in the city organizations at Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury, have disagreed, violently at times, with the way the Governor has handled patronage.

Senator Hagearty was one of those three Democratic Senators, who swung their votes to the Republican minority and elected a slate of district judges. His selection as candidate for party leader brought from the Governor one of his strongest public statements. Another "deal," he declared is on the way with "private profit" apparently the motive of its makers.

One other factor is important. There is no certainty that the Democrats will organize the Senate. Of the 35 votes they have 17. The Republicans have 15. For the first time in history the Socialists have the other three. Someone must cross party lines to get the majority of 18 to organize the House. The Socialists still are sitting tight.

'Forsyte Saga' and 'Outline of History' Ranked First in Simmons College Vote

Simmons College girls in the book-selection classes of the Library School have chosen John Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga" as the first of the 20 best books of the past 20 years. The girls, representing 66 seniors and graduate students in the classes, gave Galsworthy's book 85 per cent of their total vote. H. G. Wells's "Outline of History" was rated second best, polling 72 per cent, with James Truslow Adams's "Epic of America" polling 62 per cent.

Books which took from fourth to tenth places in the final list were: "Queen Victoria," by Lytton Strachey; "Anthony Adverse," by Hervey Allen; "Modern British and American Poetry," compiled by Louis Untermeyer; Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln," and Henry Adams's "Education of Henry Adams," which were tied for seventh place; "Our Times," by Mark Sullivan; "Nine Plays," by Eugene O'Neill, and Will Durant's "Story of Philosophy."

Other books included in the list, in order, were: "John Brown's Body," by Stephen Vincent Benet; Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage"; Marc Connelly's "Green Pastures"; Nora Waln's "House of Exile"; Charles A. and Mary B. Beard's "Rise of American Civilization"; Robert Frost's "Collected Poems"; "The Magic Mountain" by Thomas Mann; "Testament of Youth" by Vera Brittain, and Pearl Buck's "The Good Earth."

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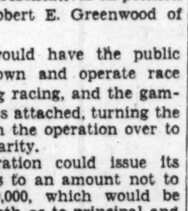
NRA WE DO OUR PART

TONIGHT
at 9.30
THE NEW FORD V-8 FOR 1935
will get a send-off
from
FRED WARING
and His Pennsylvanians
•
Listen to Poley McClintock describe Center-Poise! Hear the boys and girls on the flying trapeze!
•
ALL COLUMBIA STATIONS
DON'T MISS IT!

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

You'll enjoy the luxury of a
Harper Method Shampoo
Celebrate the holiday season with one of our famous Harper Method Shampoos . . . a Harperol shampoo . . . or, if your hair is dry, a special soapless shampoo will leave it soft and glossy. The soapless shampoo is particularly effective in reconditioning your hair before a permanent. For appointments, call HANcock 9000.
Mrs. Rial, consultant for our Harper Method shop, will be happy to advise you.
HARPER METHOD SHOP—BALCONY—ANNEX

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance



Interest Begins JAN. 10
Join Our 1935 CHRISTMAS CLUB

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT
with a box of that delicious confection

HILDRETH'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Velvet TRADE MARK MOLASSES CANDY
Keep a supply in the house throughout the year. Everybody enjoys it.
H. L. HILDRETH CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Jay's
Temple Place—The Better Shop of Boston
Do You Know that we never ADD EXTRA MERCHANDISE—at clearance time or any other time—for bargain purposes?
Everything in Our
MARKDOWNS
Is From Jays Regular Stock
Throughout the shop — hundreds of items PRICED BELOW COST—AND ABOUT COST.

POLICE LISTING
Police officers will call at every building whether a dwelling, business house, stable or manufacturing establishment, and every suite in every apartment building in each district, to get the following information for use in the preparation of the voting lists of Boston:
Name .....
Age .....
Occupation .....
Residence Jan. 1, 1935 .....
Residence Apr. 1, 1934 .....
of every person twenty years of age or upwards, whether a citizen or not, residing therein.
This information should be left with someone in the house for the officer when he calls.
Time for beginning police listing is January 2.
EUGENE C. HULTMAN } Listing
PETER F. TAGUE } Board

Now in Progress
9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Janwary Markdown Sale
FURRED COATS
Glorified with Scott Furs—Many with Matching Muffs
FUR COATS
1/3 to 1/2 OFF and More
An Event that is Dramatic, Thrilling! DIFFERENT
This IS:—
• THIS IS a genuine value opportunity offering savings as high as 60% in January markdowns before January. In many cases intermediate markdowns have been taken.
• THIS IS a Spectacular Sale of smart, new fashion, dependable quality fur and cloth coats.
• THIS IS an Event offering our entire stock of quality fur coats which we believe to the largest in New England and cloth coats in sizes for misses, women, little women, junior misses and extra large sizes.
• REMEMBER THIS IS a reliable offer. We do not sell such furs as: Marmots (Marminks), cheap Hudson Seals, cheap Squirrelettes, cheap Muskrats, cheap or pieced Raccoons, cheap Sealines, Calfskin Coats, cheap Kid Caraculs, Leopardines and other furs of inferior skins.
This Is NOT:—
• THIS IS NOT the ordinary so-called sale of old, out of fashion, left over coats.
• THIS IS NOT a collection of odds and ends in broken sizes with a very poor selection of styles, furs, etc.
• THIS IS NOT an offering of job lots, bankrupt stock, or questionable, unreliable merchandise.
• THIS IS NOT regular priced merchandise with grossly exaggerated comparative prices.
Let Scott Dependability Be Your Safeguard!
No Need to Delay
*Buying that New Coat!
If it is inconvenient for you to pay cash, enjoy the convenience of a charge account through the famous Scott Unique Payment Club (registered), the only one in New England. Take your purchase home immediately, if you wish. No delay or inconvenience at Scott Furriers. Wear it while paying in small weekly or monthly amounts. There are no extra or carrying charges for this service at Scott Furriers.
THE NEW SCOTT Furriers
New England's Largest Fur Establishment!
WINTER ST., BOSTON
PROVIDENCE, Westminster St. • HARTFORD, Main St.

Maine's Attraction to Shoe Industry Called Threefold

(Continued from Page 1)

be the elimination of all labor members as delegates to the Washington hearings next month.

Mr. Walsh expressed skepticism of the four unions—the United, the Boot and Shoe Union, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Brockton Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen—reaching any agreement which would be satisfactory to all factions. He said his move to eliminate labor representatives from the Mayor's committee, representing 10 eastern shoe centers, had the approval of John F. Murphy, general president of the Brockton Brotherhood.

"My idea is to eliminate shoe unions from the Mayor's committee," he said, "so that that body can present a unified front for this whole district. Instead of putting all our eggs in one basket, let labor go to Washington on its own, and let the shoe unions present their own case."

As counsel for the United Union, Mr. Walsh said he had tendered his resignation as a member of the Mayor's committee, but would represent the Lynn Joint Council of the United at the code hearings in Washington beginning Jan. 21. Mr. Walsh has suggested that Mayor Manning act as spokesman for the mayors and chambers of commerce, as well as the manufacturers, when his committee is called at the hearings.

Meanwhile, the Lynn Joint Council continued to hold out, on the request of two firms, for price list revision which would enable them to resume operation and furnish employment for about 500 workers.

One firm not at present located in Lynn, but desirous of returning because of the advantages offered by an abundance of skilled help, is mentioned in the request, while the other plant located here has been practically at a standstill for nearly a month because, the proprietors claim, they cannot get orders under the present wage scale.

It is pointed out, however, that while Lynn union officials have been holding out against any cuts, Salem and Boston officials have been charged with granting concessions. Local workers, as a majority, do not disapprove of a 7½ per cent reduction in wages at this time if it will furnish them with steady work through the winter. They take the attitude that a half a loaf is better than none for all concerned.

Maine Low-Wage Talk Called False Propaganda

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 27 (AP)—R. P. Hazzard, one of Maine's leading shoe manufacturers, has characterized as "false propaganda" assertions that Massachusetts firms were moving to Maine because wages are lower than in the Bay State.

Comparing figures with statistics offered by the National Industrial Conference Board, Mr. Hazzard said that factories in Gardiner, near here, had paid wages as high, if not higher, than the average for the United States.

The United States averages included Massachusetts and other "high-wage centers," he said.

Mr. Hazzard's former Gardiner factory, vacated by him following extensive labor troubles last summer, will be occupied early in 1935 by a concern moving from Massachusetts. Mr. Hazzard announced that he would concentrate production in the Augusta factory with increased output.

Halt in the Migration Of Shoe Plants Proposed

The National Labor Advisory Board was today preparing a request to the NRA, calling for drastic code changes to halt the migration of shoe plants out of the large New England industrial centers, and to "narrow or eliminate" large wage differentials between these centers and less strict areas.

This disclosure was made public here last night by the Rev. Francis J. Haas, member of the National Labor Advisory Board, who left for Washington after completing an investigation at first hand. His statement constituted the first open recognition from official Washington that code injustices have caused grave distress to long established industries.

The national board, said the Rev. Mr. Haas, will call for a completely new system of minimum wages, whereby a series of minimums would be constructed for each important class of workers—unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled. At present, there is only one minimum for all classes of workers, the result being that certain factories are today at liberty to undercut wages in the larger shoe centers as deeply as they wish in the higher brackets, where the normal wage is far above the general minimum.

The lack of classified minimum wage levels in the codes is today accepted by many New England shoe experts as one of the major root causes of New England's shoe industry crisis. Mill owners have gone so far as to say that unless these classified minimums are inserted into the codes, they plan definitely on liquidating a number of mills. They would be unable longer to compete with the lower wage scales of areas where wage levels are utilized as a means of competition.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Storm Warning: Advisory 10:30 a. m., northwest storm warnings continued to be lowered at sunset, Nantucket to Eastport. Disturbance of considerable intensity is moving northeastward over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and will cause strong northwest winds reaching gale force at times this afternoon."

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight, with lowest temperatures 15 to 18; Friday cloudy and not so cold, probably occasional snow flurries at night, with temperatures in the upper 20's; fresh to strong northerly winds diminishing and shifting to northeasterly.

Maine: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy; slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, continued cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; rising temperatures followed by rain in the afternoon or night.

Massachusetts: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; rising temperature followed by snow in the northwest portion in the afternoon or night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; rising temperatures.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds this afternoon, diminishing tonight; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	11	49	Minneapolis	2	2
Bermuda	64	72	New Orleans	52	70
Chicago	2	6	New York	18	50
Denver	34	60	Norfolk	32	62
Helena	-2	30	Philadelphia	22	48
Jacksonville	56	76	St. Louis	20	20
Kansas City	30	30	San Francisco	48	54
Los Angeles	52	64	Washington	22	54
Miami	68	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 27
B—Maximum Dec. 26

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:32 p. m., Friday 4:06 a. m.
Heights of tides 8.6 feet, 8.5 feet.

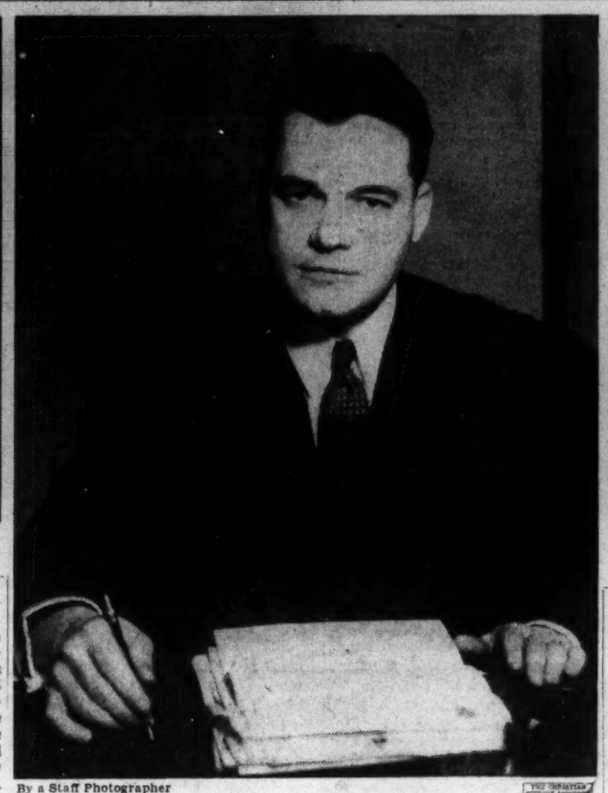
Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m. 9.6 inches; maximum temperature 16 degrees above zero; minimum 7 above.

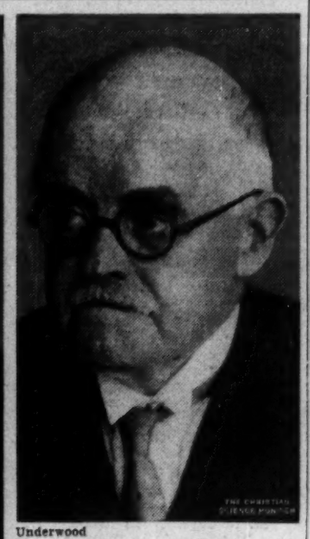
Probable Central Figures in Massachusetts Drive for Court Reforms

Frank L. Simpson
Head of Former Crime Commission



By a Staff Photographer

Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk
Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety.



Underwood

Eugene C. Hultman
Boston Police Commissioner

Anti-Foreclosure War Threatens in Missouri

MARYVILLE, Mo., Dec. 27 (AP)—Militant demonstrations by the Nodaway County Farmer Protective Association, known as the "Pitchfork League" during its fight two years ago to prevent mortgage foreclosures, loomed here again as farmers complain of renewed pressure from creditors.

New Hampshire Plans Skyline Highway Along Tops of the Presidential Range

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27—A sky-line highway over the tops of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, which would constitute the nucleus of a scenic highway across northern New Hampshire from Maine through Vermont and into Canada, could be built at an estimated cost of approximately $2,500,000, according to a report of survey furnished by Frederic E. Everett, State Highway Commissioner.

The survey was sponsored by Gov. John G. Winant and his executive council upon suggestion of North Country residents and the recommendation of the New Hampshire Development Commission.

In his report to Governor Winant, Mr. Everett advised construction of a roadway from Saco Lake to Mt. Washington with the further recommendation that the State purchase the toll road and incline-cog railway to the summit of Mt. Washington, the latter of which would be abandoned with the improvement of the spiral highway to meet modern conditions of travel.

Such a project, in the opinion of Mr. Everett, "would furnish a scenic route 18 miles long, connecting the Crawford Notch and Pinkham Notch highways and would traverse the most picturesque part of the White Mountain range. It would also offer," Mr. Everett added, "all the thrills that might be obtained by building a more lengthy route among the more northern peaks, and would increase rather than detract from the opportunities for pleasure to mountain visitors offered by the many hiking trails."

The route selected, and which has the tentative approval of Governor Winant and his councilors, would begin at a point on the Crawford Notch highway, about 1900 feet above sea level, ascending the wooded slopes of Mt. Clinton and weaving in and out among the peaks of Pleasant, Franklin, Monroe, Washington, Clay, Jefferson and Adams to Mount Madison, thence to the northern terminus of the Jefferson-Randolph highway.

Such a project "shows that it is possible to construct an automobile highway along the Presidential Range without encountering conditions that would be inimical to mountain travel," the report of surveys states, and would require but a minimum for upkeep.

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CHEVROLET

AMERICA
CHOOSES THE LEADER
FOR 1934

..and the Leader reveals new plans for 1935

AGAIN IN 1934
CHEVROLET WINS
LEADERSHIP
IN COMBINED PASSENGER
CAR AND TRUCK SALES

TODAY, at the closing of the year, we would like to report to you on certain subjects of interest to all motor car buyers and to thank the people of America for the goodwill and friendship which they have shown for Chevrolet.

Again in 1934, according to the latest registration figures available as we go to press, the men and women of America have awarded Chevrolet first place in combined passenger car and truck sales.

This marks the fourth consecutive year that Chevrolet has been the world's largest builder of motor vehicles and the sixth time during the past eight years that Chevrolet has occupied this position.

We know that you are not interested in sales records merely as sales records; and neither is Chevrolet; but we believe that you *will* be interested in these facts as an index of America's judgment of motor car value. For that is exactly what they are.

They show that men and women who have bought Chevrolet products during past years feel that they got such *good value* and *good service* that they bought Chevrolets again in 1934. And that a great many other people who had never bought Chevrolet products before were also impressed with Chevrolet value and decided to join the Chevrolet family of owners.

The combined demand of these two groups of buyers has spelled *public preference for Chevrolet*; and public preference is the only impartial and authoritative guide to better values.

Naturally, we of Chevrolet are very appreciative of this public preference for our products. We want to continue to be worthy of it. And so we have developed two new lines of Chevrolets that are superior in every way to the very sound and fine Chevrolets that have won such high public favor during the past year.

These two new Chevrolets will be presented for your approval on Saturday, January fifth. They embody important advances in all-round motor car quality with particular emphasis on operating economy and performance.

The engines are improved—and Chevrolet's famous Knee-Action Ride is made even smoother and more satisfying—for we believe in giving you the latest refinements in engineering and comfort each year. These are the best Chevrolets we have ever produced; and, of course, they will be offered in the two lowest price ranges.

We have built and sold approximately 870,000 passenger cars and trucks in 1934. We believe conditions are improving, and we expect to do considerably better than this next year, for we are confident that you will like our new products. They are the finest cars and biggest dollar values in Chevrolet history. *Choose Chevrolet for Quality at Low Cost!*

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Division of General Motors

CHEVROLET

ON JANUARY 5TH CHEVROLET WILL PRESENT TWO NEW LINES OF CARS

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By EDWIN C. HILL, *The Flying Reporter*

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Fly from New York, Philadelphia or Washington to Cleveland and Chicago and on West from Chicago to all major Pacific Coast cities, in 3-mile-a-minute Boeing twin-motored transports. Most frequent service, shortest route between Chicago, Cleveland and New York. Travel as far as 2300 miles overnight. Only United flies two pilots and stewardess on every plane. TICKETS, RESERVATIONS: Call United Air Lines Ticket Office in your city or hotel porters, travel bureaus, Postal and Western Union offices.

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Army Air Force Centralized

Coal Price-Fixing on Scales

G. O. P. Fights for Committees

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 — The days between Christmas and New Year's in the capital under the new dispensation of the Norris amendment have been a considerable sameness, for two jobs only are monopolizing the attention of the news-producers: President Roosevelt, shut from visitors in his office, is putting in hard spade work on his annual address and budget message, while the legislators themselves are completing the necessary canvassing preliminary to organizing a new Congress.

Yet, behind these routine tasks, loom larger national issues. President Roosevelt, of course, is outlining policy which will determine the crucial national course: toward retrenchment and a balanced budget or toward disbursement and possible currency inflation, or the middle-of-the-road compromise, which he generally chooses. But his waterpower policy was under constant pressure, both from the Administration forces seeking to push it along, and the opposition seeking to checkmate it. It remained in the forefront of the news.

A grist of detail made up the day, such as the unification of the army air force, the continued and difficult program of NRA away from price fixing, and the piquant discovery by an alert newsman of dignified statesmen sliding down the Capitol's steps in wooden trousers. They were marble statesmen.

* * *

A New Air GHQ: The first to be set up in the history of the army—has been tentatively authorized by George H. Dern, Secretary of War, with Lieut.-Col. Frank M. Andrews as commander. The headquarters will be Langley Field, Va., and the organization will be set up on a test basis.

The scheme is designed to centralize control, and puts into the hands of Colonel Andrews much of the responsibility which in the past has been spread over various corps area commanders and the chief of the Air Corps. The new scheme is in line with recommendations of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff.

The idea is to have a year's trial. After that the lesson will be studied and improvements probably added before the organization is made permanent. The War Department stated that "the initial step alone constitutes by far the most important and evolutionary step toward modernization of the forces of the United States that has been taken since the World War.

* * *

Price Fixing: Having scrapped price-fixing features of the lumber code, the NRA turned toward the soft coal industry determined to make it No. 2 on the list of those which once had price fixing, but have no longer.

Threatened is the entire structure of coal prices built up under the NRA and the schedules of wages and hours predicated on these prices. But regardless of the consequences, S. Clay Williams and his National Industrial Recovery Board, have set Jan. 4 for hearings on proposed amendments to the soft-coal code which would, roughly speaking, deprive the industry of power to fix its own prices and vest in the Government the only price-fixing power.

Officials frankly state that if the amendments the NRA is proposing go through there will undoubtedly be a general drop in coal prices. And the implication is difficult to escape that a drop in prices would be followed immediately by a drop in wages.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is expected to join with leaders in the industry in protesting the proposals. Mr. Lewis has already protested vigorously against alleged price cutting, which he says has hurt the wage scales and demands rigid enforcement of existing price levels, not abandonment of price fixing.

But whatever the opposition, the NRA is now definitely committed to elimination of price and production controls and other devices which interfere with the free play of supply and demand. It is on its way. Lumber was the first victim of the changed policy. If coal succumbs next the movement will undoubtedly become general.

* * *

To the Victors: Members of the new Congress, arriving in large numbers, found many of the familiar political complexities of the national legislature changed or threatened with change. Vice-President Garner will still preside over the Senate but the floor in front of him will present a congested mass of Democrats on one side and a waste of green carpet populated by the remnant of the Republican senatorial forces on the other.

On the House side of the Capitol, the benevolent figure of Speaker Henry T. Rainey set off by its great shock of white hair and the inevitable Windsor necktie will be missed by the great host of his friends. In his place on the rostrum "Uncle Joe" Byrns of Tennessee will almost certainly wield the Speaker's gavel. There will be the same overcrowding on the majority side of the aisle but the thinness of Republican ranks will not be so apparent since the benches in the House remain over the entire floor regardless of party changes.

Enormous excitement has developed over the Democratic proposal to reduce Republican representation of major committees. An agreement intrenched behind years of usage gives the majority party a three-to-two advantage on the Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees, and similar proportions on others—regardless of the extent of the party's numerical majority.

But with Republicans reduced to less than a fourth of the total membership Democrats are casting longing glances on some of the Republican seats. They have more members than they can accommodate with only a two-thirds majority in the committees.

Also the old axiom, "To the victor belongs the spoils" has strong appeal to majority. But Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader, stoutly protests, insisting that such a change would violate a long established tradition; would virtually deprive the Republicans of any representation in the House and would be grossly unfair to Republican taxpayers.

* * *

Arms Control: Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, whose Munitions Investigating Committee is working to stop the free flow of war implements between nations, and Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, who is working toward the same goal at Geneva, held a two-man conference to discuss their plans.

The arms trade and manufacture control treaty recently proposed at Geneva by the United States will come up for consideration in January. Meanwhile, on this side of the Atlantic, Senator Nye and his committee have been pounding away to get before the public the reasons why this treaty is needed. During its last hearings, the committee invited Dr. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University to explain why he believed adequate arms control can only come through international action.

Reason No. 1 is that if purchase of arms in one country is made too difficult, goevrnments will turn to other sources. Reason No. 2 is that the great munitions firms of the world are so interlocked it is difficult for one government to exercise very effective control over them.

Mr. Wilson will sail for Europe on Jan. 10 to represent the United States before the committee which is to consider the United States proposal which marks the high water mark in the post-war effort to control arms. He will carry with him a complete record of disclosures made by Senator Nye's committee, which he reports have been followed with great interest by international officers at Geneva.

German-Chile Trade Pact Effective Feb. 1 for Year

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 27 (By U. P.)—Based on the most-favored-nation principle, a trade treaty between Germany and Chile was signed here last night. It becomes effective Feb. 1 for a period of one year.

It was negotiated by a commercial mission from the Third Reich, now in Chile. Headed by Dr. Otto Karl Kiep, the German mission has been visiting numerous South American countries, in efforts to stimulate trade relations with this continent.

New Ford Models Put Emphasis On Riding Qualities

Bodies and Springs Are Larger, More Solid and Evenly Balanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27—The 1935 "center-poised" Ford V-8s rolled into public display rooms throughout the United States today.

Meanwhile, in this city, Henry Ford personally directed the attention of newspapermen to the many added features in the cars that the veteran automobile manufacturer believes have provided a degree of riding comfort now comparable with the proved performance of the engine.

The "center-poise" ride, as Ford officials call it, was attained by lengthening the front spring, moving it forward more than four inches in front of the forward axle and moving the engine forward so that its weight rests over the front axle.

Thus, passenger weight has been concentrated between the two axles, the car is eight inches longer from bumper to bumper and more room is made available for the passengers.

Visitors to showrooms are first impressed by changes in body designs. Bodies are materially wider. Slanting vertical louvres with horizontal, stainless beading give the appearance of smartness and power. Wheels are smaller, tires larger. A modern treatment has gone into the construction of the V-8 insignia. "A car with personality," one visitor was heard to comment.

In appearance, the new cars are characterized by a freshness of conception, utilizing flowing curves to carry out the modern motif, plus a new treatment of interior and appointments which sound an entirely new note in Ford body styling. Fenders are deeper and more highly crowned with sweeping skirts.

Interiors are roomier, with wider seats—front and rear. Span of the front seats has been increased up to 5½ inches, providing room without crowding for three persons in bodies with full-width seats. Driver's seat in all closed cars is adjustable. Upholstery and appointments harmonize with the remainder of the design.

Safety glass is standard equipment throughout in all nine body types listed. Moving the body forward has enabled engineers to develop the sloping rear with quartered panels. The sweeping lines of a lower hood and sharply slanting windshield complete the modern motif that gives the Ford a "big-car" appearance of stability.

Mechanical improvements include a simplified clutch requiring less pedal pressure in starting and gear-shifting, newly designed brakes to give more braking with less foot pressure, an improved cooling system and copper-lead floating rod bearings similar to those used in high-speed racing cars.

The cars have stronger, more rigid frames, heavier front and rear radius rods, wider rear wheel treads and a strengthened rear axle. Nine body types are listed. The following are available with de luxe equipment: Phaeton, roadster, three-window coupe, five-window coupe, cabriolet, Tudor sedan, Fordor sedan, Tudor touring sedan, Fordor touring sedan. The roadster and cabriolet are fitted with rumble seats. The five-window coupe, Tudor and Fordor sedans also are available without de luxe equipment. Prices will be announced later.

The Newest Thing in V-8's

New Ford V-8 de Luxe Fordor Sedan

Alibi Law Ignored By New Jersey In Trial of Hauptmann

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Dec. 27 (AP)—The State of New Jersey, an official source said today, has decided to ignore one of the cards in its hand against Bruno Richard Hauptmann—its new "alibi law."

By invoking the law, passed by the 1934 Legislature, the State could force Hauptmann's defense to give notice of any intention to claim that Hauptmann was not at the scene of the Lindbergh kidnaping at the time of the crime.

The official source said the State has determined not to invoke the law before the trial starting next Wednesday, because its constitutionality never has been tested. The State's attorneys therefore fear it might be made grounds for an appeal.

The state is known to be planning an aggressive attempt to show that Hauptmann was near the Hopewell home of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh March 1, 1932, when the Lindberghs' infant son was abducted.

Hauptmann, his attorneys have disclosed, will testify he was employed in the construction of a New York hotel on the day of the kidnaping and went that night to the Bronx bakery where his wife, Anna, was employed.

Georgia Orders Gas-Rates Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A cut of 9 to 20 per cent in domestic gas rates throughout the State has been ordered by the public service commission effective on meter readings Feb. 1. An estimated saving of $353,058 to customers in the State is anticipated. The reduction effects 21 out of the 22 cities in Georgia, the lone city being Savannah where a reduction was previously made which it is estimated will save customers of that city $64,162.

Arms in Transit Held Outside Chaco Ban

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Dec. 27 (By U. P.)—Uruguay replied yesterday to protests against alleged violation of the Chaco arms embargo by denying the agreement covered transit of arms to belligerents.

The foreign ministry statement was in response to a British note to the League of Nations charging a Belgian arms factory shipped munitions through Montevideo enroute to Asuncion, contrary to the international agreement to dry up the flow of arms.

The reply contended that Uruguay and other League members were not bound to hinder arms transit. It recalled that at the time of the imposition of the embargo Uruguay expressed willingness to comply if the ban was approved by the League Council and adhered to by other countries bordering on Paraguay and Bolivia.

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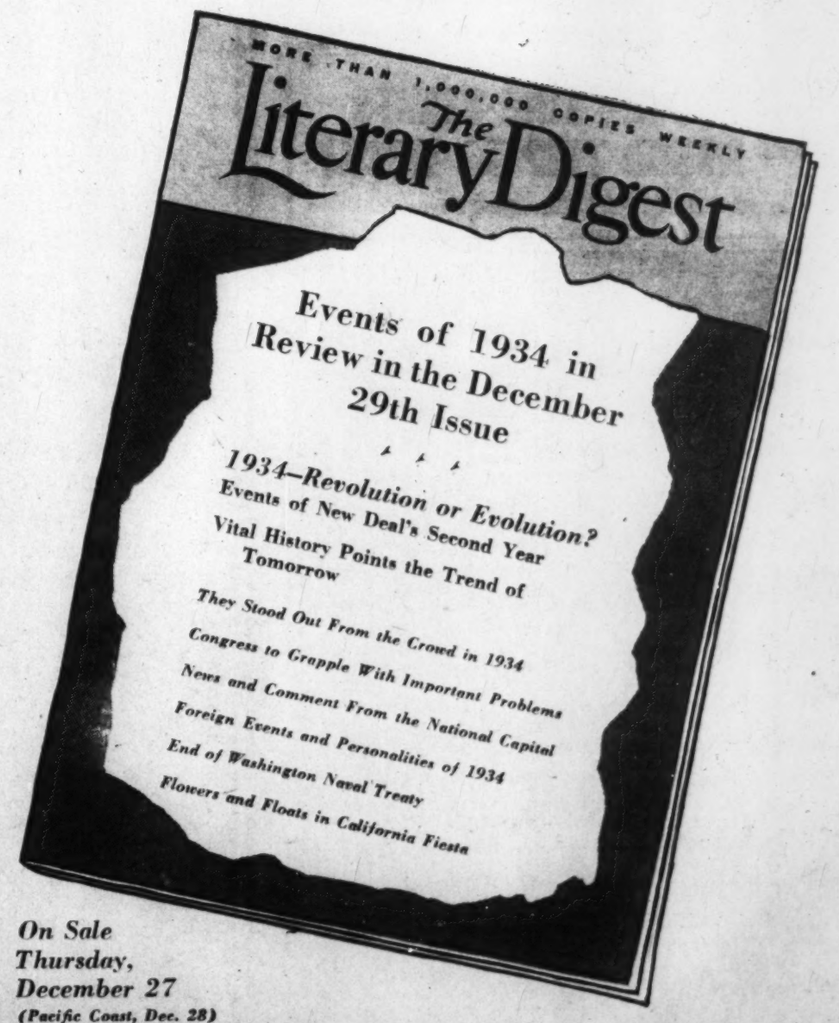
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On Sale Thursday, December 27
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Roosevelt Perfects Plans To Control Next Congress And Reconstruct New Deal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Intent on consolidating the New Deal, President Roosevelt is engaged in a series of final budgetary and legislative conferences, looking to their culmination when he is expected to appear in person before the new Congress next week.

The forthcoming legislative session marks the second phase of the Roosevelt Administration. Emergency plans which have had their try-out in the past two years will begin to take shape in long-term legislation. Much of the emergency legislation, like the National Industrial Recovery Act, comes to an end automatically in 1935.

The incoming Congress must find something to fill its place; it will drop parts of the original New Deal structure, consolidate other parts of it, and launch still further long-range action in new fields.

Meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt is perfecting plans to exercise his own control over the overwhelmingly Democratic new Congress, and to head off possible revolt by radical or inflationary groups.

Bills Bound to Be Pared

Decisions on the budget are necessarily being taken with this thought partly in view, as well as other considerations. Most speculation places the normal, or "ordinary," budget at around $3,000,000,000. Regular departmental bills will be pared to the bone. There is less agreement over the so-called supplementary, or emergency, budget.

It is here where the President must make his major decisions. The demand of "big business" that direct relief projects be reduced has found little favor. On the other hand, the recommendation that federal pay for workers on relief projects be reduced below that of similar work carried on privately is gaining support. An emergency relief budget near $5,000,000,000 seems to be the likeliest compromise.

The new session marks the "consolidation" phase of the New Deal. Long-range legislation will emerge. Some of the subjects follow: Unemployment insurance; other social security legislation; NRA reorganization; new St. Lawrence treaty ratification drive; bonus controversy, and new relief legislation.

Many Subjects in Spider

Dozens of other matters are due for major airing. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho waits for a new opportunity to denounce NRA. Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia has a few words to say about the Federal Reserve System and state banks, and the confirmation of Marriner Eccles as Federal Reserve Board head.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Senator Arthur H. Vanderberg (R) of Michigan want new authorization and funds for the Senate munitions investigation, and Mr. Roosevelt's supporters have ideas about taking profits out of war.

The six-year-old Federal Trade Commission study of public utilities will rouse legislative proposals.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York is still interested in radio-program legislation to reduce advertising profits; the Department of Justice wants new anti-crime laws.

Doing away with the "lame duck" session has brought a number of innovations. Last year Congress met in January, as this year—instead of on "the first Monday of December"—as in times past.

House Is Upsetting Factor

This is the first time, however, since the Norris amandment that Congress has been called upon to organize itself in its January meeting. This may cause a legislative row. In the Senate it will be an easy matter.

In the House, however, controversy is expected over the speakership and the majority leadership. The Republican "rump" may embark on obstructionist tactics if they lose the ratio of committee representation formerly held, as threatened by the overwhelming majority.

In the normal order the President's annual message would be delivered the second day after convening, Friday, Jan. 4. The next day would bring the budget message. However, since this falls on Saturday, word came from the Treasury today that it probably will be postponed till Monday.

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to deliver the annual message in person. If so, his words will be radiocast to every quarter of the nation.

Naval Race Looms if Diplomacy Fails

Admiralty and Army Dominate Tokyo, Determined to Build to Equality Unless Powers Satisfy Their Demands—Political Understanding Deserves Fresh Study, With Britain, America and Japan Facing the Real Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

tion is vital to Japan's security, its full-blown attainment should increase Japan's security, not decrease it. Further, if the decision of the United States Government in 1922 not to fortify the Philippine Islands served to increase Japan's security, then the act of the Congress of 1934 in authorizing complete withdrawal from the Philippines must still further add to Japan's security.

On the other hand, the Japanese would probably say that, in view of the world verdict against Japanese acts in Manchukuo, Japan must be on its guard against any physical enforcement of that verdict. The fact remains, however, that only by the wildest stretch of the imagination can anyone foresee the United States and Great Britain waging a war against Japan to alter the status of Manchukuo.

I mention these considerations not to contest Japan's right to naval equality but to suggest that Japan's determination to achieve naval equality need not, and I believe should not, rest upon any fear of attack from the United States.

Goal of Prestige

Washington has given every proof of America's intention to diminish rather than increase its influence in the Far East. Its Admiralty admits to the American public that the United States is in no position to prosecute any war in Japanese waters. These facts do not deny Japan's right to naval equality; they underline that the attainment is essentially a goal of national prestige.

Japan's arguments of 1934 are America's arguments of 1922. Japan wants in 1934 the same measure of defensive supremacy in home waters that the United States now possesses, just as Washington wanted in 1922 the same measure of defensive supremacy in its own waters as Great Britain then possessed.

Parity means to Japan today what parity meant to America 12 years ago. The State Department's argument was that though America possessed no vast Empire needing protection as did Great Britain, America's far-flung lines of profitable commerce were in equal need of just that protection.

Japan's argument today is the same. Although Japan has not the long and divided coast line of America, the Island Empire has equally far-flung routes of commerce—so far-flung that America and Britain rather wish they might be a little less—which, in Japanese eyes, need the same kind of protection as do the trade routes of the United States.

Two Alternatives

There is Japan's position, and the question to be faced is whether it is either right or desirable for the United States and Great Britain to oppose Japan's attainment of that position. The alternatives, it seems to me, are these: Agreement will mean the concession of naval parity to Japan by the United States and Great Britain; failure to reach an agreement will mean a competitive race in the construction of naval armaments with its burden of financial drain and its menace to world peace.

Agreement is foredoomed if the indispensable ingredients of a naval treaty are precluded from the negotiations. These ingredients are political considerations. The discussions of the naval technicians will be endless and purposeless unless the diplomats come to grips with the issues behind the ships they are trying to limit.

No naval limitation has ever been achieved which did not rest upon a political premise. The United States made possible agreed naval parity with Great Britain by politically renouncing the imminent goal of American naval supremacy. The United States made possible Japan's acceptance of naval inferiority in 1922 by politically promising not to fortify the Philippines.

The London treaty of 1930 merely extended limitation to further categories of ships. Both treaties rested upon political premises—for America, pledging not to fortify Corregidor; for Britain, abandoning attained naval superiority; for all three, assurances to preserve the integrity of China and the Open Door in the Far East.

Agreement on these political premises alone made possible the naval treaties themselves.

The choice, therefore, before the three naval powers today is between a hazardous, purposeless, costly naval race and candidly confronting and reconciling the political premises which alone can avert such a race. The task has not yet been approached and until it is the naval discussions will be empty and fruitless.

Political Touchstones

It is a difficult task, urgently worthy of the effort. Japan has itself been insisting upon keeping political issues from the conference table and its own rough treatment of the Nine-Power Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant in Manchuria has rendered assurances less assuring.

But the fact remains that any other course than political agreement means increased armament, increased suspicion and increased instability, not for one nation alone, but for all.

The political purpose behind the Japanese insistence upon naval parity is the guarantee it will give of Japanese dominance in the Far East—a dominance which Great Britain exercises in northern and Mediterranean waters and the United States in the Caribbean and other American seas.

Is the United States in a position to forbid Japan's dominance in the Far East? Is Great Britain? There is no evidence that either country is in such a position.

If Japan cannot negotiate agreed naval parity it will endeavor to build to it. America and Britain sorely need an effective guarantee that their economic and political rights in the Far East will not be flouted by Japan.

Under the circumstances it seems to me that America and Britain have the alternative of embarking upon a dangerous, expensive, ineffective naval race with Japan, or of giving Japan naval concessions in return for as effective an assurance as can be provided that their commercial and political rights in the East will be genuinely respected and genuinely preserved.

Whether or not these issues are to be openly discussed and intelligently reconciled must depend largely upon Japan. Japan has heretofore sought to keep political questions from the London conference table—probably on the very realistic basis that if it could get naval concessions and give nothing in return, Japan would not object.

The preliminary conference is now at an end, but it can, and probably will, be resumed within a few months. It is not by any means certain that when it is resumed Japan will insist upon banning the elements of the negotiations essential to their success, especially if they are based upon a real prospect of constructive, mutual compromise.

These—not the size of cruisers nor the elevation of guns nor the horribleness of submarines—are the issues before the naval powers.

Kiroff's Assassin 'Confesses' Plot Involving Foreign Consul

(Continued from Page 1)

nesses testified he often said he believed the present Soviet officials would be stripped of their power through foreign assistance.

Two Face Expulsion

Gregory S. Zinovieff and Leo Kameneff, once high in party councils, are under arrest in connection with the plot, but were not sent to trial. They face expulsion.

"I thought our shot must be the signal for action against the party and the Soviet Government," officials quoted Nicolaieff as saying. "I had to show the murder of Kiroff as an independent act, in order to hide the participation of the Zinovieffists in it."

Sent to trial with Nicolaieff were Ivan Kotolinoff, Nikolai Shatsky, Valdimir Rumiantzeff, Sergei Mandelstam, Nikolai Miasnikoff, Vladimir Levin, Leon Sositsky, George Bokoloff, Ignaty Yushkin, Vassily Yushkin, Vassily Zvezdoff, Nikolai Antonoff, Leon Khanik and Andre Tolmazoff.

Nicolaieff is 30 years old, and all members of the alleged "underground terrorist gang" are relatively young men. Kotolinoff, said to be one of the leaders, is the youngest, 29; and Mandelstam the oldest, 38.

All were members of the Communist Party except Shatsky, who was expelled in 1927 and never readmitted.

Other Killings

The confession attributed to Nicolaieff said when he shot Kiroff at Leningrad he believed another section of the gang would immediately attempt to kill Stalin and other leaders in Moscow, including Lazarus M. Kaganovitch, chairman of the All-Union Peasants' Congress, and Vyacheslaff Molotoff, president of the Council of Commissars.

The Government communiqué said Nicolaieff refused to work from August to November and practiced shooting daily with a revolver to prepare for the assassination.

It was said he prepared a diary designed to show he killed Kiroff because he was in hard straits and had been badly used. The communiqué said Nicolaieff's wife and mother testified they were not in want during this period.

Colombian Deputies Pass Pact in Leticia Dispute

BOGOTA, Colombia, Dec. 27 (By U. P.)—The Chamber of Deputies approved the Rio de Janerio protocol on third reading yesterday by a vote of 65 to 1, with a Conservative minority abstaining. The pact already approved by Peru settles the Leticia corridor dispute.

The protocol now goes to the Senate, where it must survive three debates. Unless Peru consents to extension of time, the limit for approval expires Dec. 31. Although the Senate nominally is about equally divided between Liberal supporters for the pact and Conservative opponents, it is believed enough votes will be swung to insure eventual passage.

Reich Intervention In Church Dispute Hinted by Minister

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Is the National Socialist State preparing to intervene in the German church dispute after all?

An intimation that it may have to do so on grounds of political necessity was given by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich's Minister of the Interior, at Wiesbaden, recently. His Government apparently hopes that Reich Bishop Ludwig Müller's administration may ultimately succeed in unifying the church.

Dr. Frick admitted the Reich's Church Government had been too impetuous in attempts to bring 28 state churches into one Reich's Church, and had issued orders which lacked the requisite legality. Hence the Opposition movement. Officially, however, the Reich's Church had seen that a stronger legal foundation was necessary and had now begun anew on the basis of the legally established constitution of the German Evangelical Church.

Trouble-Making

The state, Dr. Frick continued, had no thought of interfering in church affairs. Unfortunately there were good grounds for the opinion that under the cover of Christianity all kinds of enemies and traitors of the country were trying to make difficulties for the Third Reich. Because of this, Dr. Frick declared, the Reich's Government was not prepared to allow such activities to continue endlessly.

A similar conviction to that of Dr. Frick concerning the political activities of alleged traitors within the church dispute is evident in an order of the German Christians in part of Saxony where all church congregations are called upon to pass a resolution refusing their churches for the use of the Opposition.

The present confusion in the German evangelical church situation is again illustrated by a recent incident at St. Paul's Church in Schoeneberg, Berlin, where a German Christian pastor took possession with a few supporters and refused to yield.

Pastor Displaced

Pastor von Rabinau, popular and fearless Opposition pastor, who was earlier suspended by Dr. Müller and afterwards reinstated, was scheduled to preach at the church. But instead, when the congregation assembled at 11 o'clock, they found a German Christian pastor—Gerhardt Peters by name—at the altar and one of his supporters playing the organ.

Despite the fact that an overwhelming majority of the congregation demanded that Pastor Peters should withdraw, with the help of the organ, he maintained his position.

There remained for Pastor Rabenau's supporters two alternatives—either to eject this minority which would have resulted in disgraceful scenes, or themselves to leave the church. They decided on the second course, withdrew outside, but there policemen refused to allow them to hold the service in the open air. So they retired to the Parish Hall where Pastor Rabenau conducted the service.

Meanwhile orders were recently issued within the Hitler Youth Movement in Silesia and Lower Saxony that all propaganda for the German Faith Movement (often styled the "New Paganism" by its opponents) is forbidden. Simultaneously the same order emphasizes that full liberty to attend their religious services must be granted to members of the different denominations, according to an agreement made between the Hitler Youth Movement and the churches.

Political Putsch Rumors Baseless, Berlin Declares

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 27—The "clean-up" of certain undesirables which has been carried on throughout Germany during the past three weeks appears to be the only foundation in fact for rumors of a so-called political clean-up, concerning which certain centers abroad have recently written.

Inquiry shows that many leading National Socialists who had been declared shot or arrested are either at work or on Christmas vacations.

About 300 suspects, it declared on good authority, have been arrested recently, of whom 200 already have been released. The report, for example, that Helmuth Brückner, former National Socialist leader of Silesia, had been shot, is denied and it is being ascertained that a few days ago he was in a Berlin hospital.

That rumors of "putsches" and political clean-ups should get around and over the frontiers is natural at this time in view of the fact that neither officially nor in any German newspapers have there been any satisfactory references to a number of "mysterious happenings," like the recent commotion in Bendlerstrasse and around the Reichswehr Ministry, when this district was strongly guarded by Reichswehr and police for a whole night. Nevertheless there is general agreement that whatever may happen after the Saar plebiscite Jan. 13, everything possible is being done to avoid untoward incidents before that event.

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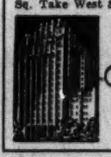
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United States Junior, Boys' and Girls' Tennis Championships—N. C. A. A. Meets

Louise Hedlund, Elena Ciccone In Semifinals

Virginia E. Hollinger and Helen Bernhardt Paired In Tennis Doubles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 27—Louise Hedlund of Watertown, Elena Ciccone of Newton, and Helen Bernhardt of New York have caught up with Virginia E. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, the pre-tournament favorite who reached the semifinal round in the United States girls' indoor tennis championship singles early yesterday at the Longwood Covered Courts.

Miss Hedlund, daughter of Oscar Hedlund, track coach at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Miss Ciccone won their quarterfinal-round matches this morning with little difficulty. Baba Madden of Jamaica Plain, playing Miss Hedlund, dropped the first set at love, but forced the Watertown High School champion to 10 games in the second set. Miss Ciccone lost only one game in defeating Dorothy Kleeb of Winchester.

Little Helen Bernhardt of New York, unseeded, eliminated fourth-seeded Marguerita (Cissy) Madden yesterday afternoon, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Bernhardt, 13, used all the speed, net and angle shots at her command to offset the skill of 11-year-old Cissy Madden.

With the singles matches out the way, eight teams took to the courts and four pairs advanced to the semifinal round in doubles. The singles favorites, Miss Hollinger and Miss Bernhardt, teamed to defeat Frances Kelley and Dorothy Kleeb of Winchester, 6—1, 6—3. Cissy Madden, paired with Lois Ladd of Winchester, beat Phoebe and Helen Rotch of Middleboro, 6—1, 6—1.

Baba Madden and Betty Albers, Brookline, had a three-set battle with Ruth Bernnard of Winchester and Polly Morrill of Dedham. The Madden-Albers pair won at 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

In the other doubles match, Louise Hedlund and Elena Ciccone dropped only two games in defeating Dorothy Wightman of Brookline and Katherine Hubbell of Dedham, 6—1, 6—1. The summary:

United States Girls' Indoor Tennis Championship Singles—First Round

Baba Madden, Jamaica Plain, Mass., defeated Ruth Bernnard, Winchester, Mass., 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.

Second Round

Louise Hedlund, Watertown, Mass., defeated Betty Albers, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—0.

Baba Madden, Jamaica Plain, Mass., defeated Frances Kelley, Winchester, Mass., 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Elena Ciccone, Newton, Mass., defeated Lois Ladd, Winchester, Mass., 6—1, 6—2.

Third Round

Helen Bernhardt, New York, defeated Marguerita (Cissy) Madden, Jamaica Plain, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.

Louise Hedlund defeated Baba Madden, 6—0, 6—4.

Elena Ciccone defeated Dorothy Kleeb, Winchester, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round

Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, and Helen Bernhardt, New York, defeated Frances Kelley and Dorothy Kleeb, Winchester, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.

Elena Ciccone and Louise Hedlund defeated Dorothy Wightman, Brookline, Mass., and Katherine Hubbell, Dedham, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Baba Madden and Betty Albers defeated Ruth Bernard and Polly Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Cissy Madden and Lois Ladd defeated Phoebe and Helen Rotch, Middleboro, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Brooklyn Club Loses Right to Vander Meer

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis yesterday granted the reinstatement application of George Pipgras, Boston Red Sox pitcher, and denied the claim of the Brooklyn club to services of player John Vander Meer of Scranton.

Vander Meer, a pitcher, was the property of the Dayton (Ohio) club with whom Brooklyn had a working agreement. Dayton sent him to Scranton and sometime later the Dodgers protested, claiming him under the working agreement. Commissioner Landis, however, ruled Brooklyn was guilty of waiting until it could be determined how good a pitcher Vander Meer was before protesting.

"The protest should have been filed by Brooklyn immediately after Vander Meer's sale to Scranton," ruled Commissioner Landis. "Brooklyn speculated as to his value, found it high, and then protested."

Swim Record Broken

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, of Los Angeles, unofficially sliced three seconds from the United States 200-yard backstroke record yesterday in her first clocked swim since September. The Olympic 100-meter backstroke champion swam the distance in 2m. 38 3-5s. Alice Bridges of Uxbridge, Mass., established the official mark of 2m. 41 3-5s. last July.

Fielding Pitcher

By a Staff Photographer — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Alonzo Warneke

Five New Fielding Records Are Established in League

Curt Davis, Koenecke, Chicago Cubs, Pittsburgh Pirates Established Marks in Senior Circuit During 1934 Baseball Race

According to official National League baseball fielding averages just released, William H. Terry, New York, heads the first basemen, with a percentage of .9941. Hugh M. Critz, New York, for the second consecutive year, has the highest average of the second basemen, .978. The leader among the third basemen is Arthur C. Whitney, Boston, with a mark of .968. William M. Urbanski, Boston, leads the shortstops with .961. Leonard Koenecke, Brooklyn, tops the outfielders with .994, a new record. The former record of .993 was held jointly by Louis B. Duncan, Cincinnati, made in 1923, and Walter A. Berger, Boston, made in 1932.

Charles L. Hartnett, Chicago, is the leading catcher, with .9956. Hartnett now has participated in 100 games or more during a season for a total of 10 years. Five of the years are consecutive, from 1930 to and including 1934. Augustus R. Mancuso, New York, for the second successive year allowed most passed balls, 11.

Twenty-one pitchers fielded for 1000, the leadership being gained by Lonnie Warneke, Chicago, for the second consecutive year. Warneke handled 73 chances without error.

Curtis Davis, Philadelphia, established a new record for pitchers taking part in double plays, with 12, displacing the record of 11 made by Burleigh A. Grimes, Brooklyn, in 1922.

Chicago leads in club fielding, with a percentage of .977, and established a new record for fewest errors in a season, 137, to surpass Boston's mark of 138 made in 1933. Three clubs tied for high with 141 double plays—St. Louis, New York and Brooklyn. Three triple plays were made during the season, one each by Boston, Chicago and New York.

Pittsburgh had fewest passed balls, 4, tieing the record made by St. Louis in 1925, New York in 1928, Philadelphia in 1932 and Brooklyn in 1933. Pittsburgh made new records for the smallest number of chances accepted in a season, 5567, and for fewest assists, 1584. The former record for minimum chances accepted was 5762, made by Philadelphia in 1907, and Pittsburgh lowered its own record of 1640 assists, made in 1932. The official club and leading individual averages:

Club Fielding

Club	G	Double plays	Triple plays	Passed balls	Left on bases	PO	A	E	TC	PC
Chicago	152	135	1	13	1083	4085	1794	137	6016	.977
Pittsburgh	151	118	..	4	1161	3983	1584	145	5712	.975
St. Louis	154	141	..	8	1087	4158	1674	166	5998	.9723
Boston	152	120	1	6	1160	4074	1824	169	6067	.9721
New York	153	141	1	12	1115	4107	2031	179	6317	.9716
Brooklyn	153	141	..	16	1241	4060	1860	180	6100	.9704
Cincinnati	152	136	..	15	1090	4042	1816	181	6039	.9700
Philadelphia	149	140	..	11	1097	3899	1693	197	5789	.966
Totals		1072	3	85	8974	32408	14276	1354	48038	.972

Individual Fielding

First Basemen

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TG	DP	PC
Clancy, John, Philadelphia	L	10	99	4	..	103	11	1.000
Shevlin, James, Cincinnati	L	10	69	6	..	75	8	1.000
Grimm, Charles J., Chicago	L	74	683	43	4	730	39	.995
Terry, William H., New York	L	153	1592	105	10	1707	131	.9941
Suhr, August R., Pittsburgh	R	151	1326	75	9	1410	108	.9936
Leslie, Samuel A., Brooklyn	L	138	1262	93	9	1364	104	.993
Collins, James A., St. Louis	L	154	1289	110	13	1412	115	.991
Hurst, Frank O., 34 Phila.-48 Chicago	L	82	730	35	8	773	69	.990

Triple Plays—Camilli, Jordan, and Terry.

Second Baseman

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Slade, Gordon L., Cincinnati	R	39	102	128	2	232	23	.991
Adams, Earl J., Cincinnati	R	29	61	81	3	145	11	.979
Critz, Hugh M., New York	R	137	353	510	19	882	90	.978
Frisch, Frank F., St. Louis	R	115	294	351	15	660	74	.977
Herman, William, Chicago	R	111	278	385	17	680	64	.975
Cuccinello, Anthony F., Brooklyn	R	101	246	347	16	609	54	.974
Thevenow, Thomas J., Pittsburgh	R	78	178	199	12	389	33	.969
Whitney, Arthur C., Boston	R	36	85	116	6	187	19	.968
Mallon, Leslie, Boston	R	42	92	145	8	245	17	.967
Koenig, Mark A., Cincinnati	R	26	85	85	6	176	22	.966
McManus, Martin J., Boston	R	73	156	247	15	418	39	.964
Jeffries, Irvine J., Philadelphia	R	52	122	187	11	290	42	.9620
Whitehead, Burgess, St. Louis	R	48	88	140	9	237	27	.9620
Lavagetto, Henry A., Pittsburgh	R	83	214	234	13	466	39	.9613
Galan, August J., Chicago	R	43	90	106	8	204	16	.9607
Ryan, John C., New York	R	25	52	69	5	126	12	.960

Triple Play—Critz

Shortstops

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
English, Elwood G., Chicago	R	56	61	109	5	175	22	.971
Jurges, William F., Chicago	R	98	205	334	19	558	63	.986
Urbanski, William M., Boston	R	146	298	457	31	786	84	.961
Durocher, Leo E., St. Louis	R	146	320	407	33	760	86	.957
Jordan, James W., Brooklyn	R	51	80	135	10	225	13	.956
Bartell, Richard, Philadelphia	R	146	380	483	40	873	93	.954
Slade, Gordon L., Cincinnati	R	97	200	315	26	541	60	.9519
Vaughan, Floyd, Pittsburgh	R	149	329	480	41	850	77	.9517

Triple Plays—Jurges, Urbanski and Jackson.

Third Basemen

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Whitney, Arthur C., Boston	R	111	105	227	11	343	11	.968
Whitehead, Burgess, St. Louis	R	28	30	47	3	80	6	.963
Cuccinello, Anthony F., Brooklyn	R	43	54	70	8	129	6	.961
Adams, Earl J., Cincinnati	R	38	31	75	5	111	10	.955
Traynor, Harold J., Pittsburgh	R	110	116	176	14	306	16	.954
Ryan, John C., New York	R	65	58	144	10	212	7	.953
Walters, William, Philadelphia	R	80	74	136	11	221	12	.950
Kolp, Raymond C., Cincinnati	R	109	102	198	16	316	10	.949
Thevenow, Thomas J., Pittsburgh	R	44	36	81	7	124	4	.944
Vergez, John L., New York	R	104	86	195	17	298	11	.943
Stripp, Joseph V., Brooklyn	R	96	93	147	15	255	20	.9411
Haslin, Michael J., Philadelphia	R	26	18	46	4	68	4	.9411
McManus, Martin J., Boston	R	37	32	79	7	118	6	.9407

Outfielders

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Roettger, Walter H., Pittsburgh	R	23	51	1	..	52	..	1.000
Mills, Colonel B., St. Louis	R	18	45	..	..	45	..	1.000
Chapman, Glenn, Brooklyn	R	40	43	..	..	43	..	1.000
Chiozza, Louis P., Philadelphia	R	17	38	..	..	38	..	1.000
Stephenson, J. Riggs, Chicago	R	15	26	3	..	29	1	1.000
Shiver, Ivy, Cincinnati	R	15	26	..	..	26	..	1.000
Koenecke, Leonard, Brooklyn	R	121	310	6	2	318	..	.994
Jensen, Forrest, Pittsburgh	L	66	143	1	1	145	..	.993
Lindstrom, Fred C., Pittsburgh	R	92	181	8	2	191	1	.990
Davis, George W., 98t. L.-100Phila.	R	109	327	14	4	345	3	.988
Blakely, Lincoln, Cincinnati	R	28	72	4	1	77	2	.987
Orsatti, Ernest R., St. Louis	L	90	207	5	3	215	..	.986
Waner, Paul G., Pittsburgh	L	145	523	15	5	543	1	.9854
Lee, Harold B., Boston	R	128	317	5	5	327	1	.9847
Moore, John F., 10Cinn.-115Phila.	R	125	267	18	5	290	2	.983
Waner, Lloyd J., Pittsburgh	R	139	405	8	9	422	1	.979
Allen, Ethan N., Philadelphia	R	145	337	19	8	364	3	.9780
Berger, Walter A., Boston	R	150	385	9	9	403	2	.9776
Wilson, Lewis R., 43Bklyn.-6Phila.	R	49	82	3	2	87	3	.977
Mowry, Joseph A., Boston	R	20	40	1	1	42	1	.976
Rothrock, John H., St. Louis	R	154	343	10	9	362	4	.9751
Taylor, Dan, Brooklyn	R	103	188	8	5	201	1	.9751
Ott, Melvin T., New York	R	153	286	12	8	306	1	.9738
Schulmerich, Wesley, 13Phila.-56Cinn.	R	69	146	2	4	152	1	.9736
Leiber, Henry, New York	R	51	99	3	3	105	1	.9714
Cuyler, Hazen S., Chicago	R	142	319	15	10	344	3	.9709
Herman, Floyd C., Chicago	L	113	192	7	6	205	2	.9707
Boyle, Ralph F., Brooklyn	L	121	275	20	9	304	1	.9703

Catchers

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC	PB
Richards, Paul R., New York	R	37	86	15	..	101	3	1.000	1
Manion, Clyde J., Cincinnati	R	24	57	13	..	70	2	1.000	1
Sukeforth, Clyde L., Brooklyn	R	18	38	4	..	42	2	1.000	2
Veltman, Arthur P., Pittsburgh	R	11	26	2	..	28	..	1.000	1
O'Farrell, Robert A., 42 Cin.-22 Chi	R	64	217	35	1	253	4	.9960	6
Hartnett, Charles L., Chicago	R	129	605	85	3	694	11	.9956	9
Danning, Harry, New York	R	37	78	13	1	92	1	.9891	..
Lombardi, Ernest C., Cincinnati	R	111	383	61	5	449	8	.9898	8
Davis, Virgil L., St. Louis	R	94	450	42	6	507	7	.988	2
Wilson, James, Philadelphia	R	77	265	42	4	311	7	.987	5
Hogan, J. Francis, Boston	R	90	291	53	5	349	8	.986	3

Pitchers

Name and Club	Throws	G	PO	A	E	TC	DP	PC
Warneke, Lonnie, Chicago	R	43	15	58	..	73	1	1.000
Leonard, Emil, Brooklyn	R	44	11	42	..	53	4	1.000
Hansen, Roy E., Philadelphia	L	50	3	39	..	41	3	1.000
Johnson, Silas K., Cincinnati	R	46	6	32	..	38	1	1.000
Smith, Robert E., Boston	R	39	7	30	..	37	2	1.000
Malone, Perce L., Chicago	R	34	4	32	..	36	1	1.000
Haines, Jesse J., St. Louis	R	37	7	27	..	34	3	1.000
Bowman, Joseph, New York	R	30	6	20	..	26	..	1.000
Root, Charles H., Chicago	R	34	2	23	..	25	1	1.000
Chagnon, Leon W., Pittsburgh	R	33	3	18	..	21	..	1.000
Kolp, Raymond C., Cincinnati	R	28	..	21	..	21	3	1.000
Beck, Walter W., Brooklyn	R	22	2	17	..	19	2	1.000
Vance, Arthur C., 6 Cinn.-19 St. L.	R	25	4	12	..	16	3	1.000
Grimes, Burleigh A., 4 St. L.-8 Pitts.	R	12	4	9	..	13	1	1.000
Salveson, John, New York	R	12	5	8	..	13	1	1.000
Clark, William W., 5 N. Y.-17 Brooklyn	L	22	5	7	..	12	..	1.000
Grabowski, Reginald, Philadelphia	R	27	5	6	..	11	2	1.000
Benton, Lawrence J., Cincinnati	R	16	..	6	..	6	1	1.000
Harris, William M., Pittsburgh	R	11	1	5	..	6	..	1.000
Lindsey, James K., 4 Cinn.-11 St. L.	R	15	..	3	..	3	..	1.000
Pickrel, Clarence, Boston	R	10	1	..	..	1	..	1.000

Arsenal Drops Out of Lead

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The champion Arsenal Club, taking its second defeat out of three starts since Saturday, was toppled from leadership of the English Soccer League's first division yesterday by Preston North End. Preston beat the Gunners, 2 to 1. Sunderland and Manchester City, both winning at home, moved up into a tie for the leadership, a point ahead of the Arsenal. The cupholders beat Leeds United, 3 to 0, and Sunderland had an easy time beating Everton, 7 to 0.

'Biff' Jones Not Through

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 27 (AP)—Though Coach Laurence "Biff" Jones may call "time out" to the football world for the next two years, he is by no means saying good-by to the gridiron. That much Coach Jones revealed today as he talked about his plans for the immediate future. Retirement? It's out of the question, he answers with an amused grin in dismissing the subject lightly.

Recruiting And Subsidizing To Be Discussed

National Collegiate Athletic Association Meets in New York City

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The evil twins of football—recruiting and subsidizing—and the eternal question of what should be done about the rules were dominant today as the National Collegiate A. A. and the American Football Coaches Association began their yearly deliberations on athletics in general and the gridiron sport in particular.

A round-table discussion on the recruiting and subsidizing star athletes, particularly football players, was listed as one of the early features of the N. C. A. A. convention.

Prof. Z. G. Clevenger of Indiana, chairman of a special committee named a year ago to study these subjects, was chosen to preside at the round-table discussion. Out of it the N. C. A. A. hopes will come a code to which each member college will be asked to subscribe.

The same topics may come before the annual meeting of the sportsmanship brotherhood, with the principal speech by Howard J. Savage, author of the Carnegie Foundation's famous bulletin No. 23 five years ago.

Meanwhile the coaches, in their preliminary discussions, had split into two camps on the subject of the football rules. The larger number, it seemed, were in favor of letting the playing code stand as it is. Another group, more vocal, was inclined to favor the professional rules. The professionals frankly have aimed at developing a wide-open game more attractive to the customers if less safe for the players.

This latter group looked with considerable favor on the professional rules which call for the goal posts to stand on the goal line, declare a fumble a free ball, and permit forward passing from any point behind the line of scrimmage instead of the college minimum of five yards back.

Whatever recommendations the coaches may decide to make will be carried to the national football rules committee by the coaches' advisory committee, headed by Lou Little of Columbia.

Ray Morrison of Southern Methodist, Clark D. Shaughnessy of Chicago, Jimmy Phelan of the University of Washington, Adrian Lindsay of Kansas, S. L. Robinson of Mississippi College and Lloyd Jordan of Amherst were to discuss "outstanding plays of the season" this morning.

Tomorrow the association will listen to technical phases of the game discussed by a dozen prominent coaches, while Alan J. Gould, sports editor of the Associated Press, will speak on the "newspaper man's viewpoint of American college football and the coach."

Morrison Leads Field

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 27 (AP)—Robert G. Morrison of Pittsburgh won medal honors yesterday as the thirty-second annual mid-winter golf championship got under way. The Pittsburgh player put together a 38-39—77, six above par, to show the way to 54, the largest number of contestants since 1928 and 1929. The pre-tournament favorite, Jack Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., barely qualified with an 83. The title was won last year by George T. Dunlap Jr., former open champion, who is not defending it. Other qualifiers and their scores: G. W. Mansfield, Brookline, Mass., 40-40—80; R. W. McMullen, Hyannisport, Mass., 39-43—82.

Tourney to Penn State

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Association at its annual meeting yesterday awarded the 1935 championship tournament to Penn State and reported that 13 colleges and universities might be represented. The tournament will be held at State College, Penna., on March 15 and 16. The association includes Penn State, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States Military Academy, Syracuse and Western Maryland. Yale, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Rutgers, Princeton, Dartmouth, Cornell and United States Naval Academy may send teams to the championships.

Weekly Food Index Gains

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—A sharp rally in the closing week of the year brought Dun & Bradstreet's weekly food index to $2.52 on the period ended Dec. 25, the highest point since 1929, and representing a gain of 5 cents from the preceding week. At the same time last year the index stood at $1.92, in 1932 it was at $1.64 and in 1931 it was at $1.95.

Monarchs Win Handily

BERLIN, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Winnipeg Monarchs overwhelmed the Berlin Skating Club in a hockey match last night, 9 to 2. Albert Lemay scored three goals, Archie Creighton two, Vic Lindquist two, Norm Yellowlees one and Cam Shewan one.

Best Performance In Junior Tennis Work of Jack Behr

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Favorites came through with unanimity, though in some cases with considerable difficulty, in both sections of the United States indoor singles lawn tennis championships for juniors under 18 and boys under 15, yesterday, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, as the first round and most of the second round matches were completed by dint of hard work by the committee and umpires well into the evening hours.

The finest performance of the day was staged by Jack Behr, of Scarborough School, son of the professional Allen Behr, who galloped through two rounds with the loss of only one game, defeating Burton Salpeter, Far Rockaway High School, in one of the nine matches in the first round, 6—1, 6—0, and then eliminating Carl G. Nesbit Jr., Brown University, 6—0, 6—0. Gilbert A. Hunt, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the leading seeded player, took matters easy to win from George Hirschman, a New York school boy, 6—1, 6—3.

The best battle of the day developed when Russell E. Ball of Northwestern University of Evanston, was confronted by Nathan Ritzenberg, of Washington, D. C. Ritzenberg developed a service that had Ball puzzled from the start, and not until 24 games had been played was Ball able to take the first set. But his chops had been gradually wearing down the endurance of Ritzenberg, and by holding his own on service, though often by close margins, he finally managed to make a break in the twenty-third game and took the set on his own service. Ritzenberg was several times within a point of taking the set. The continued hammering gave Ball the lead all the way through the second set, though Ritzenberg rallied at 2—5, and won the next two games, breaking through Ball for the only time. But Ball took his service game for the match, 13—11, 6—4.

Most of the younger contingent, headed by the 10-year-old son of the novelist Ursula Parrott, Maro, failed to come up to expectations, but one notable exception developed among the juniors, when young Peter Lauck of Lawrenceville School, one of the newer proteges of Mercer Beasley, went through two rounds in fine style, defeating Irving Hurwitz, University of Michigan, and then disposing of an added starter, Robert Keefe, of Garden City, after a three-set battle, to keep pace with the field.

The second and third rounds in the singles will be completed today, and the doubles for both groups will get under way.

Northern U. S. Tropical But 'Twas Long Ago

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP)—Evidence that the genial climate of the West Indies once spread over this part of the country was found in South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. Two professors of geology at Smith College announced today.

Profs. R. F. Collins and H. A. Meyerhoff said they had discovered limestone caves and brick-red soils which recently have been exposed by erosion that closely resemble similar soil conditions in western Cuba and northern Puerto Rico. Both geologists said the types of soil found could have been formed only under tropical conditions. They will report their discovery at the meeting of the Geological Society of America which open tomorrow in Rochester, N. Y.

Clark May Coach Crimson

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Harvard's search for a new head coach is believed to be leading toward George "Potsy" Clark, all-western quarterback at Illinois in 1915, now coach of Detroit's professional eleven. William J. Bingham, graduate manager at Harvard, arrived here yesterday for the annual coaches' meeting and, though he had no statement to make, close friends intimated that the Crimson's successor to Edward L. Casey might be Clark. Clark, as quarterback on the championship A. E. F. football team in France, played with several former Harvard stars, among them Jack Hardwick, and their efforts have carried much weight in his behalf.

Copeland Bought by Cards

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27 (AP)—Purchase of Mays Copeland, a right-handed pitcher, from the Houston Club of the Texas League was announced yesterday by the St. Louis Cardinals. Copeland won 16 and lost 10 games last year with Houston, a Cardinal "farm."

Victoria Wins Match

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 27 (AP)—Victoria defeated New South Wales by nine wickets and South Australia won over Queensland by eight wickets in interstate Sheffield Shield cricket matches concluding yesterday.

Sporting Around the Hub

BASKETBALL players at Tufts College are getting ready for their game with Boston University on Jan. 5. Yesterday four of the varsity men reported to Head Coach Arthur Cochran in the Cousens Gymnasium. The workout was featured by the return of Capt. John Grinnell, who was confined to his bed about a week ago. Captain Grinnell displayed rare form in a scrimmage.

* * *

Among the New England college athletic officials and football coaches gathered yesterday in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, where the annual Coaches' meeting opens today, were William J. Bingham, Henry (Eskie) Clark, Eddie Casey of Harvard; Dr. John Harmon and Pat Hanley of Boston University; Clarence P. Houston and Lew Manley of Tufts; John Curley and Joe McKenney of Boston College; Edward Parsons and Al McCoy of Northeastern University; Malcolm Farmer, Ducky Pond, Earle Neale and Stewart Scott of Yale; Lloyd Jordan of Amherst; Bill Cowell of New Hampshire; Fred Marvel and Tuss McLaughry of Brown; and Harry Heneage of Dartmouth.

* * *

Playing in the thirty-second mid-winter golf championship at the Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club yesterday, G. W. Mansfield of Brookline qualified with 40-40—80. R. W. McMullen of Hyannisport also qualified. He scored a 39 out and 43 in for a total of 82. The pre-tournament favorite, Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., qualified with an 83.

* * *

Jack Summers of Massachusetts Technology, Eddie Stapleton of the Boston A. A. and Edgar Patten of the Union Boat Club are three local squash racquets professionals who will compete in the national championships at the Keystone Athletic Club in Pittsburgh, Jan. 3-6.

* * *

John M. Hall of Lincoln's Inn, No. 8, upset the second seeded player, William H. Rice Jr., in the first quarterfinal round match in the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets tournament at the B. A. A. yesterday. The score: 15—10, 13—12, 17—18, 15—10. Richard V. Wakeman of the Union B. C. looms up as Hall's next opponent.

* * *

The Philadelphia Hebrews, who will meet the Boston Trojans in the Boston Arena tonight in an American Professional Basketball League game, last night defeated the New Britain (Conn.) Jackaways, 28 to 14 at New Britain. The preliminary game tonight between Converse Rubber and Leopold Morse at the Arena starts at 8. The feature game will go on at 9 o'clock sharp.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Those Cornell Announcements

ANNOUNCEMENTS which have been coming out of Ithaca, N. Y., regarding Cornell University's stand on athletics and particularly on football, have been receiving a whole lot of attention from those interested in the subject. There is probably no intercollegiate topic which is just now receiving more, or even as much attention as is this one. It has been a problem for a long time and it looks as if it would continue to be quite a question for some years to come. Especially is this true of college football. Were football eliminated, we feel sure that there would be practically no difficulty over the question of soliciting or proselyting athletes, as the pressure for winning teams has never been overstrong except when the great gridiron sport is considered.

* * *

Things Continually Changing

The question of athletic scholarships or other forms of financial help for boys who are stars in athletics has been with the colleges ever since I can remember. In the old days it received little or no condemnation and was generally regarded as a matter of course. As the years have advanced things have changed, however, and the famous Bulletin No. 23 of the Carnegie Foundation not only brought a lot of this to the surface, but resulted in some of the colleges leaning over backward. Things have changed again since the boom days of 1929, however, and the call for bigger and better football teams is heard in all parts of the United States. We have even heard the question, "What is the matter with Harvard football?" so much during the last two or three months that we cannot help thinking that the Cambridge university is getting to the place where it *must* turn out better elevens. We do not seem to hear anything about its educational side having anything the matter with it. We might also say Harvard is not the only college which could be given a similar rating.

* * *

The Question of Athletic Scholarships

For frankness and directness of purpose the recent Cornell report on the Red and White's football policy is most commendable and should go a long way toward clearing up a situation which needs considerable cleaning. The coach of any Cornell varsity sports team has always had my deepest sympathy as, in my opinion, there is no college in the country which is any more exacting regarding scholastic standards and work than is Cornell. The coach who can turn out a winning team at that university under conditions as they have existed is certainly a master at his trade. Cornell could well liberalize its policy on scholarships for athletes without lowering its present educational standards. If, as it proposes, "character and brains remain the primary conditions" for a scholarship, it does seem as if there was no reason why a student of athletic ability should not receive one just as well as one who has no athletic ability. On the other hand we do not believe in the athletic scholarship which has as its requisite athletic ability without high-grade scholarship.

* * *

The College Alumni

Reference has often been made to the fact that John Law, head football coach at Sing Sing prison is to be congratulated over the fact that that he does not have any of the alumni on his back. There is no question but what the alumni are largely responsible for most of the fault which is found with college football teams and their coaches. Naturally the graduate wants to see his college up around the top of the football standings at the end of the season and, so long as the college is going to look to the alumni for yearly financial gifts, so long is it going to have to do something to satisfy those of the graduates who want its athletic teams to be well coached and show as much efficiency as is to be found in its educational side. And what is there about such a viewpoint which in any way lowers the standing of a college in the world of education?

College Chess Titles Yet to Be Decided

Intercollegiate Chess Championship

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost
C. C. of New York	5	0	17½	5½
Columbia	4½	½	17½	5½
New York	5	2	14½	13½
Yeshiva	2½	3½	12	14
Brooklyn	2½	4½	14½	13½
Seth Low	2½	4½	13½	14½
Pennsylvania	2	3	10½	13½
Long Island	0	7	2	26

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Both of the intercollegiate chess championships, both the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth for the Stephens-Belden Trophy, and the Intercollegiate league title, will be settled today and tomorrow, with the former depending on a playoff round-robin between pairs from Princeton and Yale, at the Marshall Chess Club, while Columbia University and City College will settle their contest on the basis of games adjourned from the regular series, to be played off at the Manhattan Chess Club.

With the regular series of rounds completed, City College now has half a round advantage over Columbia; but if the latter wins one more match in the series between the two leaders, now standing at 1½ to ½ in favor of Columbia, it will reverse the stand. Columbia must also win its final round, against Pennsylvania, now at 1½ each, while City College is threatened with a draw in its fifth-round match against the same institution, now at 1 all. Yesterday's play resulted as follows:

Yeshiva College 3, Brooklyn College 1; City College 3, Seth Low University 1; Columbia University 1½, University of Pennsylvania 1½, one match postponed; New York University 3½, Long Island University ½.

From first round: University of Pennsylvania 3½, Long Island University ½.

Society Has Former Champions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 27—Three former United States amateur golf champions are among the members of the Tin Whistles, ancient golf society here. They are Bobby Jones, George T. Dunlap Jr. and W. C. Fownes Jr. Dunlap and Fownes have won the club championship.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

American Housewives Prepare the TASTY FOOD Served at the **Canterbury Lunch**
The Prices Are Reasonable
80 Nassau Street
Bet. John and Fulton Sts.
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Susan Prince
LUNCHEON 50c-75c DINNER 85c-$1
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-7834

**PALMER

Three Characters in Search of an Author

A FRIEND wrote us from New York: "Sean O'Casey is sailing on the *Britannic* this Friday. The boat stops for a few hours at Boston Saturday afternoon. He is blue about leaving, and I know he would like it and appreciate it if you went down to see him."

Delighted, we bought O'Casey a little present on the wrapper of which I wrote: "Bon voyage to Sean from H and the kids," and John, Peggy and I started for South Boston to see O'Casey and the ship. When we reached the open veranda of Commonwealth Pier, the *Britannic* lay clear ahead, a lovely white iceberg above the four grimy tugs that were warping her into position to enter the pier. Lighted up, she was beautiful. Peggy gasped, and forgot she was cold. Johnny's visions of size were amply realized.

Soon she had been brought about and began her slow, careful progress into her berth beside the pier. Scanning the decks for O'Casey, we finally saw him talking to a sailor. At once all three of us yelled *Shawn* at the top of our voices across the intervening space. He didn't hear us, but the crowd about us did. I heard one man say, with the dogmatism that belongs to all of us: "There isn't any such name."

* * *

IT WASN'T HARD TO FIND O'Casey: he was waiting for us at the top of the gangplank. He wore his usual brown sweater, tweed suit, and coat, and the orange-red scarf that identified him to the man who met him nine years ago in London, when he went over from Ireland to attend the English production of his play, *Juno and the Paycock*.

O'Casey's stateroom looked festive, for scattered among his reading for the voyage were the gayly-colored Christmas books he was taking to his six-year-old son, Brian. I saw *Mother Goose*, *Mickey Mouse*, and *The Wizard of Oz* before they were seized by the children.

O'Casey and I took advantage of the ensuing silence to talk. He was delighted with his three months here; he liked what he had seen of the States; he had made many friends here; he was mightily pleased with the way *Within the Gates* had been put on in New York, for the production of which he had come over from London in September. He was sorry to leave, and would not be doing so were it not that Mrs. O'Casey and Brian were in their flat in London.

A little later he was speaking of St. Mary's National School in Dominick Street, Dublin. It was an old Georgian building, the biggest house in Dublin, five stories high and five windows across.

* * *

THE WORD SCHOOL ROUSED the children from their books. "How long did you go there?" asked John. "One year," said O'Casey. "Is that all the formal schooling you had?" I inquired. "Yes," he answered. The children were surprised. "Can you do algebra?" said eighth-grade John. "Can you do fractions?" asked third-grade Peggy.

"You know, Peggy, I never mastered fractions until I was thirty," said O'Casey in his rich Dublin dialect, and the memory of that feat led him to talk of his first and still unpublished play, *Frost and the Flower*, an account fascinating to me but dull to Seven and Eleven.

When they saw he wasn't coming back to fractions, they were off to see the ship, with much reiterated *Stateroom A59* and adjurations to Eleven to take good care of Seven from O'Casey and me.

"Sean, I've often wondered why you signed your first book, *P.* O'Cathsaigh."

"That was a mistake," said O'Casey. "I was ignorant of the details of publishing; and, when they sent me the galley proofs without the title page, I assumed that was the usual custom, that they had not sent the title page because its correctness was taken for granted. But it had *P* instead of *S*, and I knew nothing about the mistake until the book came out."

O'Casey loves the city and its crowds. He likes to wander along the docks and talk to the workmen. He likes to watch children playing in the park. It was out of his fondness for wandering in London's Hyde Park, watching the people and listening to them talk, that *Within the Gates* was born. Out of his love for the people of the Dublin slums, among whom he spent the first forty years of his life, came his first four published plays of Irish life, a magnificent achievement, in which he has done for the Dublin tenement-dweller what Synge had done for the Irish peasant before him.

* * *

WHEN THE CHILDREN RETURNED, he told them of Brian's school. Unlike many men of letters, he really likes people of all ages, and is sensitive to their feelings; and he realized, I know, that John and Peggy had felt a little disappointed and neglected when his talk left school for plays. "John," said O'Casey, "my boy Brian goes to an English boarding school. He comes home only for week-ends. And he is so fond of his school that sometimes he insists that we come and spend the week-end with him, so he won't have to leave his school, even for a day or two."

Then our presence was demanded in the gymnasium. The children insisted that we come and see the wonders they had discovered there—horses, oars, belts, weights and pulleys, and a punching bag. We went, and watched them gallop and trot on the mechanical horse.

A man came by beating a gong. "All visitors ashore." So we trooped back to stateroom A59 to put on our coats. "Mr. O'Casey," said Peggy, "Daddy wrote some words in *Irish* on your present which mean good voyage." I wished I had. Mr. O'Casey saw us to the gangplank, where we took our farewells. If the *Britannic* did not run into bad weather, he would be in London for Christmas with his family. As we went down the gangplank, we hoped that the *voyage* would be *bon* and that the great Irish dramatist would reach London safely and in time for the holiday.

On our cold way out to the car, Peggy summed up the author of those masterpieces, *Juno and the Paycock*, *The Plough and the Stars*, *Within the Gates*: "He's different, only he's a nice kind of different person." And John and I agreed.

HORACE REYNOLDS

For a Cold Day

COLD has a sound of its own:
A thin, just-audible breath in the dry
Unmoving branches, a voice pitched high
And faint as a tap on stone.

Cold has its own clear look:
A stiffness of outline; colors that seem
As flatly bright as paint; a gleam
Of metal on grass and brook.

Cold has a strange, dry scent,—
No more than a sharpness, elusive, light,
In the nostrils. Cold is hard and tight
To the touch, contained, unspent.

Summer is gone, and spring,
With its blooming, long past. The circling year
Will bring them back; now the cold is here.
Let me learn of this other thing.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari, Florence

THE RIALTO BRIDGE, VENICE, *by Canaletto*

THE life of Antonio da Canale, known as Canaletto, must surely have been a happy one; for it was spent largely in depicting, scene by scene, that wonderful city of Venice in which he was born in the year 1697. After a period in Rome, where he painted from the great ruins of the past, he returned to Venice and devoted himself to portraying faithfully the beauty of its churches, palaces and waterways. While he does not give us such vivid pictures of contemporary life as does Guardi or Longhi, he has left a series of true and detailed impressions of the city of his day which, in its buildings, is still virtually the city as we see it today.

Among those from whom he received commissions was Mr. Joseph Smith, British Consul at Venice from 1752 to 1760, who was buying works of art for the Royal Collection; and thus many of Canaletto's pictures found their way to Windsor. The artist himself spent two years or more in England, painting, and then returned gladly, one may feel sure, to his home on the Lagoons.

The Rialto Bridge, Venice, one of a long series of paintings, is preserved in the National Museum of Naples. The actual bridge was built between 1588 and 1592 by Antonio da Ponte; it spans the Grand Canal on the site of an earlier wooden bridge with a single marble arch. The passage across the bridge is flanked on either side with small shops.

Canaletto's picture is rich in interesting architectural details, notable among these being the characteristic Venetian chimneys, which still add such charm to the skyline of the buildings. The gondolas, too, are today as two centuries ago; and the busy waterside life, the loading and unloading of bales and casks of merchandise, although mechanical means are now in use alongside the old methods. Motor launches and steamers churn up the water of the Grand Canal beside the cumbrous, slow-moving barges and the slender lovely gondolas which still ply to and fro, as Canaletto saw and depicted them two hundred years ago.

Like Puritan Maidens in Ermine

AS YOU went up out of the village street, underneath the tall elms, you got a spattering of wet snow from the high, drooping branches, which gave you the impression that the woods would be unpleasantly wet; but no sooner were you out of the street, and up in the edge of the thicket at the top of the hill, than you found quite another state of things. There was no unpleasant dampness about the snow there. On the hillside the clusters of burdened birches spread apart, fountain-like, each group radiating from its centre, as they always do after a heavy snowstorm; but this time the curves that the bended-down trees make are very flat indeed; the unfortunate birch fountain looks weary and unable to send its waters aloft.

The wood-lane, lined with these small birch-trees, is quite impassable. They have bent down until they are almost upon the ground; covered with snow, they look like round white rocks; but when you step upon them, or try to shake the snow from them, they spring up and cover you with a heavy shower. For a little way you can progress by liberating the trees; but it is impossible to set them all free. You strike out into the woods, ploughing among the trunks of the tent-like pine-trees, whose descending branches presently begin to flout you, too. You get discouraged and strike out into the field. What is this? A drift of snow upheld before you in the very air, entirely away from the ground? No; it is merely a big branch of a stout savin or red cedar tree, the most self-willed creature in the vegetable world: it will not bend much, and yet its myriad little permeating branchlets hold a prodigious amount of snow, and make the tree really a snow-bank in the air. Here and there are other savins in the field; they just have their white-bonneted heads tipped pettishly this way and that, like a troop of Puritan maidens in ermine going home from a singing-school jilted by their cavaliers. But it is only as you look at these trees from the windward side that they are all in white; their impenetrability has left them almost black on the leeward side, though the all-pervading snow shines through.

The oaks show something of the same contrast between their two sides, though they are not so impenetrable. Seen from the windward, a grove of them presents a marvelous sight. The trunks, the branches, are all swollen enormously, and all white, white, white! No dark line of the tree's bark anywhere, and no sunlight and shadow to lend the great mass of white any tint of blue or rose. Meantime fresh clouds of snow whirl against them. Turning back against the storm, your eye reaches but a few rods through the thick-falling mass. But there are no blizzard terrors in this kindly New England storm. The air seems warm. Your walk through the deep snow has thrown you into a perspiration. You feel tempted to do as you did when you were a boy,—sit down squarely in the snow and pile it up around you. . . .

Where are all the winter birds—the jays, the chickadees, the goldfinches, the snowbirds—that were twittering and singing in these same fields the day before? There is no sign of them here; no doubt they are all deep in the woods with the little kinglets, sheltered under the broad-spreading pine branches, and as warm as they could wish to be.

Following the road back from the woods and the fields, you pass through an avenue of elms. Up here on the breezy hill there is no showering of wet snow from them. They are more stately and urnlike than ever, but weirder still and more untreelike than even the swollen oaks. They are an avenue of graceful coral shapes on the bottom of the sea, romantic beyond description.—From "The Listener in the Country," by JOSEPH EDGAR CHAMBERLIN.

Il vero Dare

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

TUTTE le persone di retto pensiero desiderano di condividere il bene che viene ad esse: e questa spartizione, manifestata nella vita quotidiana, è sintomo di una certa misura di illuminazione spirituale.

Vero dare è dimenticare sè stessi; è dare dalla pienezza di un cuore riconoscente. Avendo uno ricevuto del bene, questo condivide con altri la coppa riboccante. Quando sembra di incontrare ingratitudine dopo avere spartito qualche bene con altri, sarebbe bene di esaminare il proprio motivo per dare. Se è per benedire colui al quale diamo, od è per esaltare un senso umano di generosità? L'ingratitudine da parte di chi riceve non diminuisce in alcun modo l'abilità di dare da parte del donatore, poichè le Scritture raccontano che quando Cristo Gesù sanò dieci lebbrosi, soltanto uno ritornò per ringraziare. Questo non diminuì l'azione donatrice di Cristo Gesù nè la sua abilità di sanare.

Il senso materiale potrebbe contendere che coloro che rendiamo partecipi di qualche bene ci sono debitori; potrebbe cercare di congiungere alla materialità il bene che è una riflessione di Dio, Amore. Questo è impossibile poichè, come dice Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 79), "Il dare non c'impoverisce nel servizio del nostro Creatore, nè il trattenere ci arricchisce". Possediamo ancora il bene che condividiamo col nostro vicino. Come la limpida vetrata della finestra attraverso la quale brilla la luce solare, così teniam salda la purezza del pensiero attraverso la quale brilla Amore. Non annebbiamo la nostra comprensione col desiderio dell'approvazione umana, ma siamo grati di poter riflettere la bontà di Dio su gli uomini nostri simili.

Cristo Gesù, nel suo dare, fu sempre impersonale. Rispondendo ad un tale che l'aveva chiamato "Maestro", egli disse: "Perchè m'interroghi tu intorno a cio ch'è buono? Uno solo è il buono." Questo indica chiaramente la verità che la fonte di ogni bene è Dio, e che qualsiasi bene di cui gli uomini fanno l'esperienza non è che una riflessione di questa fonte di ogni bene che è sempre presente, la Mente divina. Mrs. Eddy riconobbe questo fatto. Essa dice (*ibid.*, pagine 325, 326): "Un falso senso della vita, della sostanza e della mente nasconde le divine possibilità e cela la dimostrazione scientifica. Se desideriamo di seguire Cristo, Verità, dobbiamo farlo nella maniera determinata da Dio". Essa dice pure, nel suo "Message to The Mother Church" per il 1902 (pag. 4): "Seguite la vostra Guida soltanto fin dove essa segue Cristo". Essa non desiderava alcuna adulazione personale e si rendeva conto che il senso umano cerca di rendere personale ogni bene, separandolo in tal modo da Dio.

Colui che dà con un senso di ricchezza personale è limitato a quel senso. Chi dà dalla sua provvista di comprensione del bene dato da Dio possiede il vero senso del dare senza limiti. Il dono spirituale benedice tutta l'umanità a causa della sua impersonalità. Quando lo zoppo giacente alla porta chiamata la Bella chiese l'elemosina a Pietro e Giovanni, essi non avevano elemosina da dargli, giacchè non avevano possessi mondani. Ma questo non dissuase Pietro, che si rese conto di possedere, per riflessione, il dono più grande di tutti; e così disse: "Dell'argento e dell'oro io non ne ho; ma quello che ho, te lo do: Nel nome di Gesù Cristo il Nazareno, cammina!" Questo era il dono che denaro o possessi materiali non potevano comprare, un dono che frutterebbe interessi per sempre, poichè diede a quest'uomo un vero senso della vita. Egli fu ora capace, da parte sua, di manifestare il bene in ragione dell'accresciuta attività.

Questo è il dare che la Scienza Cristiana ci insegna a sforzarci di raggiungere. Questa chiarezza di percezione vede soltanto l'idea di Dio, e questa visione di bene reca guarigione a tutti quelli che l'accettano. Noi acquistiamo questa abilità di dare soltanto coll'essere disinteressati ed impersonali nel nostro pensiero. La nostra abilità di discernere, la nostra capacità di ricevere e il nostro desiderio di condividere, sono la misura della nostra ricchezza di bene. Non possiamo serrarci al petto un'idea della Mente infinita; poichè, come l'uomo con un talento, mancando di usare quello che abbiamo lo perdiamo. Condividere significa avere. Cristo Gesù non mancò mai di condividere la sua provvista di bene. Se quelli che vennero a lui avevano bisogno di guarigione, li guariva; se avevano bisogno di cibo, lo provvedeva; o se erano aggravati dal peccato, egli dava loro un nuovo senso della vita quali figliuoli di Dio. Il suo ammonimento era: "Sanate gl'infermi, risuscitate i morti, mondate i lebbrosi, cacciate i demoni; gratuitamente avete ricevuto, gratuitamente date". Nella Scienza Cristiana tutti possono imparare a ricevere gratuitamente i buoni doni di Dio; indi dobbiamo dare gratuitamente, senza verun desiderio di umana approvazione o lode.

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Snowdrops

I SEE a legion
Marching, marching,
Helms of silver,
And spears of jade;
Over the borders
Thronging, thronging,
Facing the wide world
Undismayed.

I see a legion
Dauntless, dauntless,
Helms disordered,
And spears held low—
Back to their kingdom
Marching, marching,
Valiant still
My snowdrops go!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

True Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL right-thinking persons desire to share the good which comes to them; and this sharing, manifested in daily living, is indicative of some measure of spiritual enlightenment.

True giving has no sense of self; it gives out of the fullness of a grateful heart. Having received of good oneself, one shares this overflowing cup with others. When one seems to encounter ingratitude after sharing some good with others, it may be well to examine one's motive for giving. Is it to bless the one to whom we give, or is it to exalt a human sense of generosity? Ingratitude on the part of the recipient does not in any way detract from the giver's ability to share, for the Scriptures relate that when Christ Jesus healed ten lepers, only one returned to give thanks. This did not lessen Christ Jesus' giving or his ability to heal.

Material sense would argue that those with whom we share good are indebted to us; it would strive to bind to mortality the good which is a reflection of God, Love. This is impossible, for, as Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 79), "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us." We still possess the good which we share with our neighbor. Like the clear window pane through which the sunlight shines, so let us hold to the purity of thought through which Love shines. Let us not cloud our consciousness with the desire for human approbation, but be grateful that we can reflect God's goodness to our fellow men.

Christ Jesus, in his giving, was always impersonal. In answer to one who addressed him as "Good Master," he said, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God." This clearly points out the truth that the source of all good is God, and that any good which men experience is but a reflection of this ever present source of all good, divine Mind. Mrs. Eddy recognized this fact. She says (*ibid.*, pp. 325, 326): "A false sense of life, substance, and mind hides the divine possibilities, and conceals scientific demonstration. If we wish to follow Christ, Truth, it must be in the way of God's appointing." She further says, in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 4), "Follow your Leader, only so far as she follows Christ." She desired no personal adulation, and she realized that human sense would strive to personalize all good, and thereby separate it from God.

He who gives from a sense of personal wealth is limited to that sense. The one who gives from his store of understanding of God-given good possesses the true sense of unlimited giving. Spiritual giving blesses all mankind by reason of its impersonality. When the lame man lying at the gate called Beautiful asked Peter and John for alms, they had no alms to give him, for they had no worldly possessions. But this did not deter Peter, who realized that he possessed, by reflection, the greatest gift of all; and so he said, "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." This was a gift which money or worldly possessions could not buy, one which would bear interest forever, for it gave to this man a true sense of life. He was able now, in turn, to express good by reason of increased activity.

This is the giving for which Christian Science teaches us to strive. This clearness of perception sees only God's idea, and in this vision of good brings healing to all who will accept it. We acquire this ability to give only as we are unselfish and impersonal in our thought. Our ability to discern, our capacity to receive, and our desire to share are the measure of our wealth of good. We cannot hug an idea of infinite Mind to ourselves; for, like the man with the one talent, failing to use what we have we lose it. To share is to have. Christ Jesus never failed to share his store of good. If those who came to him needed healing, he healed them; if they needed food, he supplied that; or if they were sin-laden, he gave them a new sense of life as children of God. His admonition was, "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give." In Christian Science all can learn freely to receive God's good gifts; then let us freely give, with no desire for human approval or praise.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

The Nijinskys on Tour

THOMAS NIJINSKY, not being a member of any theatre, had no permanent residence. So, wandering from city to city, they had to exercise their beloved art and earn their livelihood as best they could. The Nijinskys, with their troupe, crossed all the Russias, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, from Poland to the Caucasus, from Siberia to Turkestan. . . .

Endless travelling was their life. There were interminable coach rides through immense fields of wheat, of golden corn, vast plains, endless steppes, dusty roads, highways deep in mud, mountains, valleys. Summer and autumn merged into snowy winter, and still the troupe moved like a small dark ribbon in a borderless land, covered with deep snow, under a grey, monotonous, leaden Russian winter sky. . . . Under the blazing summer sun, in the snow storms and bitter blizzards of hard winters this heroic little group of artists slowly fought its way through the most hidden and forgotten corners of European and Asiatic Russia. So little Vaslav learned to know and love Russia.

From the moment of its arrival in a new place the troupe was busy day and night. They had to be artists, stage hands, all at once. First the scenery was unloaded, then costumes and properties and personal belongings. Then came rehearsals with the local musicians, who were not, as a rule, accustomed to accompany ballet-dancers, sometimes culminating in fights and tears. Eleanora tried to keep the children close to her, in the dressing-room or behind the scenery. She thought it safer for them. But the boys ran out in the streets, played about the theatres, whenever they became tired of watching their parents. To the children, the elders when dancing suddenly became knights and princesses, nymphs and fauns. The children could not distinguish between reality and fairy-tale, for the ballets they saw seemed more real to them than life itself.

They ate and slept in the theatre, in some corner of the stage, or on the laps of their parents in the mail coaches. Sometimes they passed nights with *moujiks* in their carved wooden huts, when no inns could be found. During their travels they saw marvellous countries and cities, many tribes, many different customs, costumes, dances, and songs. The songs and dances of all Russia became their nursery rhymes. And in this infinitely colourful, varied environment little Stanislav and Vaslav grew up—From "Nijinsky," by ROMOLA NIJINSKY. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Backs and Fills Without Making Much Progress

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue To Move Within A Restricted Range

Both Gains and Losses Recorded in Rather Active Market

By Forrest Price

Stocks just floundered about.

Price changes generally were meaningless.

And yet there was considerable activity.

Total business for the day aggregated about 1,550,000 shares. Gains of a point up to 4 points were established here and there for the specialties.

And there were losses of equal amount.

Consolidated Gas issues are still friendless. The preferred dropped 4 points to a new low, and the common was off fractionally. The dividend on the common was cut in half today by declaration of 25 cents for the quarter.

Some of the other utilities showed resistance to selling pressure. United Corp. preferred managed to get up 1½. Peoples Gas rose more than a point.

Inland Steel had a rise of 4 points. Radio B got up 3. Budd Manufacturing rose 2.

The McCrory Stores issues again were in demand. All made good advances, the preferred rising nearly 3 points. McLellan Stores likewise moved forward, gaining more than a point. Spiegel-May-Stern got up nearly 2 points.

Among the losers were Illinois Central preferred off a point to a new low; Ludlum preferred, Allied Chemical, American Chickle, Bangor & Aroostook preferred and Corn Products. DuPont sold off 1½.

Bonds ruled fairly steady with a slightly rising tendency here and there. The utility issues showed a better tone than for some time. Industrial issues were steady to firm.

Among the commodities the grains were reactionary most of the day. Cotton prices were easy.

Once upon a time the public utility stocks were considered a prime investment. They were regarded almost as good as the railroads which then were considered the best of any of the groups. The industrials were thought to be too speculative to be sound investments.

Now, if market values are to be taken as an accurate index of public opinion, the utilities are at the bottom of the list. The railroads are probably second if not on a parallel value basis, while many industrials—not all—are at the top.

The utilities are down because largely of the Government's unfavorable attitude toward them, and also on account of increased expenses. The railroads are in disrepute because of poor earnings and high operating costs. The stocks of prosperous industrial companies have the center of the stage. Pick them out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Steadier tendencies appeared in the stock market today, but holiday hesitation still persisted, and price changes, on the whole, were narrow.

The utilities found some support on the theory that they probably had been over sold. At the same time most of them did not proceed very far on the return trip.

Scattered industrials developed moderate strength and the rails were without any definite trend. Activity was somewhat more pronounced than in yesterday's session.

The news, aside from that pertaining to the power and light issues, was interpreted constructively.

Some Utilities Improve

Shares of Public Service of New Jersey dipped to a new low, but subsequently came back for a small net gain. American Telephone, American Water Works, Consolidated Gas and North American improved fractionally.

Inland Steel got up around 4 points on a few transfers. Others, up slightly to around a point or so included American Can, National Distillers, Radio preferred B. McCrory Stores, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Wilson & Co. A, U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Union Pacific and Santa Fe.

Declines of as much were registered by Kroger Grocery, J. C. Penney, International Business Machines, American Commercial Alcohol, Bethlehem Steel and Standard Oil of California.

This was the last day for regular stock sales to establish income tax losses, and considerable activity in the utilities and other groups hovering around their lows was attributed to these transactions. Tomorrow, Saturday and Monday tax selling will have to be conducted on a cash basis.

Bond Market Steady

Prices held steady in morning bond trading, with a better tone apparent in the utility section. Rails moved narrowly in either direction, while most industrial issues were about even.

Utility company bonds showed modest gains after the declines of recent sessions. They included American & Foreign Power 5s at 54¾, International Telephone 5s at 63¼ and American Telephone 5s at 111⅛. Consolidated Gas 5½s, Columbia Gas 5s and North American 5s ruled around yesterday's closing levels.

Among the rails Atchison 4s lost nearly a point on fair volume at 106½, but most of the group was little changed from the previous close. Pennsylvania General 4½s were a shade easier at 105¼.

Among industrial liens Bethlehem Steel 5s at 106⅛ and Shell Union Oil 5s at 102¾ were firmer. Obligations holding about even included Goodyear 5s, National Dairy 5¼s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s and Chile Copper 5s. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s were a small fraction lower.

First Liberty 4¼s gained slightly as did several other federal issues. Foreign bonds were generally featureless, but Italy 7s and Poland 7s showed fractional firmness.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec.27	Last Dec.26
43	25	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	40	40	40	
11⅛	6	..	Adams Express	1200	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
85	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	20	85	85	85	
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	300	32	32	32	31½
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
7¾	3½	..	Advance Rumely	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9¾	4½	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7	6⅞	7	6¾
113	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	400	112¾	111	111	112
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
23½	16⅝	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	4300	18½	18½	18⅝	18⅝
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp(h)	1800	1¾	1¼	1¼	1⅝
16⅛	4½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	8¼	4½	4½	5
14⅜	3½	..	Allegh pf xw (h)	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4⅜
14⅜	4	..	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	200	3⅜	4	4	4½
160¾	115¼	6	Allied Chem	1300	122	130	131	133
130	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124	124	124	125
23⅜	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	2400	15½	15	15	15
20½	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	400	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	400	48¼	47⅜	48¼	47⅜
48	25½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	300	45	44⅜	45	45¼
28¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	700	13½	13¼	13¾	14
13½	6¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7½
72¾	46½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	58
38	19½	.80	Am Encaus T&P	400	27½	27	27½	27
122	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	118¼	118¼	118¼	
111¼	90¼	4†	Am Can	3800	110	109¼	109¾	109
182½	126½	7	Am Can pf	200	149¾	149¼	149¼	
33½	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	16½
58½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	600	37⅛	37½	37½	37⅝
40	19	..	Am Chain pf	200	32½	32¼	32¼	
70⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	400	66	63⅝	63¾	65⅝
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	900	31	29⅝	29⅞	31⅜
5	1½	..	Am Encaustic T	2800	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
10½	4⅜	..	Am European	100	4	4	4	4⅛
13⅜	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow	2400	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
30	11⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	2300	16¾	16	16⅜	16
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	1200	15	14⅛	14½	14½
17½	6½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	600	7⅛	6⅛	6½	6½
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	11½	11¼	11½	11
10⅛	3½	..	Am Hide & L	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
42¼	17⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	800	24	23½	24	23⅝
10	3	..	Am Ice	1500	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
45¼	25⅝	6	Am Ice pf	100	28	27¼	27½	28
11	4¾	..	Am International	1600	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	6
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	4
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	1800	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	16¼
74½	35½	..	Am Loco pf	800	49¼	49	49	49
10	4¼	..	Am Mach & M ct	500	6¾	6¼	6⅜	
27⅝	12⅞	..	Am Metal	1500	14⅞	14	14½	14¾
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	2400	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
26¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2100	11⅜	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
29⅜	13½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1600	12½	12	12½	12
11¾	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	5800	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
137⅞	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	137½
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	15400	22⅜	21⅞	22½	21⅞
65¼	36	4	Am Safety Razor	200	65	63⅜	65	63½
7¾	2¼	..	Am Seating	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
23⅜	9	..	Am Ship & Com	100	9	9	9	9
30	19⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	22⅞	22	22½	22
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5500	38¾	37⅜	37½	37¾
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	500	123¾	122½	122⅝	
108	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	107½	106½	106½	107⅜
26½	15¾	..	Am Steel Pdries	2100	16	15¾	15¾	15⅞
44⅜	37	2†	Am Stores	200	42	42	42	41⅝
72	36	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	63⅜	62½	62½	63¾
129½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	
125⅝	100⅝	9	Am Tel& Tel	12000	102½	101⅞	101⅞	102
13	3	..	Am Type Fdrs(h)	800	3½	3½	3½	3½
27⅜	12¾	1	Am Wat Wks & E	4900	14⅜	13	14	13
80	54	6	Am Watipf	100	58½	59½	59½	60
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	600	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	45⅞	44½	45⅝	45
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1	1	1	
17½	3⅞	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	4	4	4	
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	
17⅜	10	..	Anaconda Cop	9200	10⅜	10½	10⅝	10⅜
24¾	13½	.60	Anchor Cap	800	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
106	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	50	104¾	104¾	104¾	
10⅛	4¼	..	Andes Copper	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅛	26½	1	Archer Daniels	400	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	27½
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	4800	5¼	5	5	5
7⅛	4⅝	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1800	65	64	64	65
65	54	..	Armour Ill pf	100	80	80	80	
8⅝	3	..	Arnold Constable	500	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
70⅛	63¾	7‡	Artloom Corp pf	100	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
18¾	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	12	11	12	12¼
89	46	..	Asso Dry pf	400	88	87	87½	87¾
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	2700	53	52	52⅞	52
90	70¼	5	Atchison pf	100	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86½
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	3200	36¼	35	35	35½
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	400	7¼	6	6	8
24	7⅛	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	8	8	8	8
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	4700	27	24½	24⅝	24⅜
55½	35¼	2b	Atlas Powder	400	40½	39⅝	39⅝	40½
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	900	24½	24	24	24¼
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	600	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
65	39½	5	Austin Nichol A	60	61¼	61	61¼	62
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3200	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	4900	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	22¼	21½	21¾	23
34½	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	8200	13	12¾	12¾	12⅞
37⅜	15¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	15½	15	15⅛	15½
46½	35½	1½	Bangor & Aroos	100	41½	41¼	41½	40½
115	65⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	400	115	114	114	
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	100	35	35	35	
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	3400	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	200	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½
76⅛	58	3†	Beech-Nu Pack	100	70½	70½	70½	
15⅛	8⅞	.50b	Beldng Hem	600	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	3800	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	16½
19⅜	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	16⅜	16	16¼	16
40	26	1½	Best & Co	1800	36⅜	35½	35⅝	36⅝
49½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	3700	30½	29½	30½	29¾
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	500	67¼	66¾	67¼	67
40	19¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	290	22½	22⅜	22½	22
2¼	½	..	Blaw Knox	1900	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	9⅜
109	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	106	106	106	106
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	2600	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅝
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	57	56¾	56¾	56½
93¼	76	4§	Bon Ami A	100	93¼	92⅝	93	93¼
25¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1900	23¼	22¾	22¾	23
29⅜	16⅜	1	Borg Warner	5800	29¼	28¾	29	28⅝
19½	5⅞	..	Boston & Maine	400	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅜
51¼	30¼	..	Briggs Mfg	4800	26⅞	26¾	26⅝	26½
27½	14	2	Briggs & Strat	200	22¾	23⅜	23⅜	
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	90	90	90	
8⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
58¼	31½	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	31½	31½	31½	
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	48	46	48	47¾
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	400	56¾	56½	56¾	
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	2300	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2200	8½	7⅞	8⅛	8¼
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	80	61½	58½	61½	59½
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	600	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	60	31	28½	30	29
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15½	8⅞	..	Bullard	200	12⅞	12⅝	13	13
4½	2⅜	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	50	8⅝	8¼	8¾	7½
193⅝	10½	1 40†	Burroughs Add	3200	14⅞	14½	14¾	14⅝
3⅞	¾	..	Bush Term (h)	100	2	2	2	1⅞
9½	2¾	..	Bush Term deb(h)	400	6	5¾	6	6¼
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
23¾	13¾	..	Byers	200	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
67½	40	..	Byers pf	100	47	47	47	

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1400	37⅝	37¼	37¼	37¼
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	800	1	⅞	1	1
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15⅞	7	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	9	8¾	8¾	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	1200	18	14½	14⅝	14⅝
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	9800	11½	11¼	11⅜	11½
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	34	34	34	
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2600	54	53	53½	53½
92½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	350	91	90	90	90¾
38½	22	1†	Caterpillar Trac	4800	38¼	37¼	37¼	37¾
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	6100	32	31½	32	31½
4	1	..	Celotex vtc (h)	800	2⅜	2½	2½	
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	580	19½	18½	19½	18¾
20⅝	8¾	1½	Central Agulrre	1900	22¾	22	22	22½
9	53	..	Central RR of	100	55½	55½	55½	55
			Century Ribbon	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
110	82	7	Century Rib pf	20	107	107	107	
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	6800	43⅜	42½	42¾	42¾
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	110	27⅞	26½	27⅞	26
16½	6¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	8	4½	4½	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	2600	42½	42¼	42¼	42½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3300	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	43⅝
5½	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	300	1½	1½	1½	2
11⅞	3½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	4	3¾	3¾	4
3½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	2100	2¼	2	2	2
13¼	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2700	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
15	3⅝	..	Chi & N western	4400	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	4
28	6¾	..	Chi & N west pf	1500	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅜
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	800	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1400	21	20½	21	20½
6¾	1⅜	..	Chi RI & P (h)	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
8	2	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	2	2	2	2
9⅝	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	300	2½	2¾	2¾	2½
30¾	19¼	2	Chicksaha Cot O	2200	28½	28¼	28½	28¼
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	1800	6½	5⅝	5⅞	
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	100	12	12	12	
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	18900	40	39⅜	39⅝	39½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	90¾	90¼	90¾	
2¼	½	..	City Stores	800	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc (h)	300	⅝	½	½	⅝
45	24⅞	1	Claett Peabody	100	27½	27½	27½	27¾
18½	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	2700	17¼	17	17¼	16⅞
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	600	100¾	100½	100¾	101
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1600	12½	12	12	12
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	10	77½	77½	77½	
8¾	3¾	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	400	4¼	4	4	4¼
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	30	17	17	17	17
33¼	13	..	Colo & So 1pf	110	13¼	13	13½	13¼
19¼	6⅜	..	Columbia Gas	14200	7	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	400	54	53¼	53¼	54
41⅜	21½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	300	37	36¾	36¾	37½
80½	58	3.40†	Columbia Carb	400	72¼	71½	71¾	72½
39½	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	6800	38⅜	37½	38	38½
110	81½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	50	110	110	110	110
30½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	30	30	30	
30½	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	40	30	30	30	
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	5900	56⅞	55¾	55⅝	56¾
36¾	15⅜	.60	Comm Solvent	13200	21¼	20½	20⅜	20½
3¾	1	..	Comwith & So	26800	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
52⅜	21½	2	Comwlth&S 5pf	1400	30½	29	29½	30½
13⅜	5	..	Conde Nast Pub	300	7⅝	7¼	7½	
35⅞	22	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	2100	34	33⅛	33¾	33½
61	34	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	50	35	34	34	
6¼	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	1600	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝
20¼	10⅝	2§	Consol Film I pf	3600	20½	19⅜	19¾	19⅜
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Oil	41800	20	18⅝	19¼	19
98	71	5	*Consol Gas pf	1600	73⅜	71	72⅝	75
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	18600	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
4¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	700	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
2½	¾	..	Consol Textile	2200	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
13⅜	6¼	..	Container A	900	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	12¼
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	2200	1	⅞	⅞	
64	44¼	..	Cont Baking pf	600	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	4600	63½	62¼	62½	62¾
11⅜	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	7¼	7	7	7
36¼	23¾	1.20†	Cont Insurance	3100	33½	32½	33¼	33¼
2⅜	⅝	..	Cont Motors	2600	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
22⅝	15⅞	.50b	Cont Oil	6800	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	17⅞
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	480	41½	40¾	40¾	42
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	2100	63½	61	61	62¾
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	1400	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
36¼	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	900	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	35⅞
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	3200	12	11¾	12	12⅜
36¼	18¾	1§	Crown Cork & S	3200	24½	23	24½	23
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	800	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
35⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	900	23	22⅜	22⅞	22½
71	44	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	61½	61½	61½	60½
3⅛	⅛	..	Cuba Co	2800	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1600	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	38⅛	36¼	38⅛	
52⅛	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1200	21	19⅜	20⅜	20¼
85¼	43½	6§	Curtis Pub pf	800	93	93	93	92¾

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec.27	Last Dec.26
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5600	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
12½	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	2100	17¾	16⅞	17¾	16½

—D—

34½	16½	..	Deere & Co	7500	28⅝	27⅜	28½	28
18⅜	10½	.40	Deere & Co pf	1900	18⅜	18½	18⅝	18⅝
73½	38	..	Del & Hudson	3200	40⅜	39⅝	40	40
33⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	4700	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	400	69¼	69	69	70
85½	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	100	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	51
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	600	26	25⅞	26	
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	34	33⅜	34	
48¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	2600	38	37⅝	37⅝	38
22	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	800	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
28½	14½	..	Douglas A	4300	24⅜	23¼	24	23⅝
23	13½	1	Duplan Silk	800	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	
103⅜	80	2.80†	du Pont de Nem	8800	94½	93¼	93¼	94¾
128	115	6	du Pont deb	100	127½	127½	127½	127
30	17½	2g	Durham Hos pf	100	23½	23½	23½	

—E—

12¾	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	7	7	7	7
116½	79	4†	Eastman Kodak	2100	111	109¾	1400¾	109¼
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	141	141	141	141
22½	12½	1	Eaton Mfg	1600	18½	17⅝	17⅝	18½
19¼	6	..	Eitingon Schild	2400	4⅞	4¾	4¾

Commerce and Finance

Output of Electricity for Week Near 1929 All-Time High

Business and Industry

Federal Reserve Banks Approved 2½ P. C. Interest

But Action of Board Does Not Apply to Banks Outside System

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today kept hands very carefully off the Glass-Eccles row over the Federal Reserve Board. Marriner S. Eccles, governor of the board, however, made a partial answer to Senator Carter Glass's broadside, and in a statement issued by the board declared, "misapprehension" existed over the recent reduction of interest rates on bank time deposits.

Mr. Glass questioned the legality of what he declared was a joint order of the Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, reducing the maximum rate of interest to be paid by all banks on time deposits to 2½ per cent.

The Reserve Board's reply declared that misunderstanding existed over the "scope and authority for the action taken." The board's order, it was stated, had no application to non-member banks.

Acted Separately

It was admitted that the board "clearly has no authority" to regulate the activities of banks outside the Federal Reserve System. Only the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has any authority over such institutions.

While admitting that the Reserve Board's decision to reduce rates carried with it a "reference" to the FDIC's action—taken at the same time, (and to the same effect) it was nevertheless alleged that the two bodies acted "separately, not jointly."

Mr. Eccles, however, did defend the FDIC to the extent of supporting its action a year ago in reducing interest rates which might be paid by insured banks to 3 per cent.

Banks Favored Cut

As to the board's own regulation, applying to member banks, Mr. Eccles said the board had consulted all Federal Reserve Banks and that they were "almost unanimous to the effect that a reduction of deposit rates to 2½ per cent would be in the public interest."

An effort by newspapermen to get Mr. Morgenthau to comment on the situation today was unavailing. He takes the view that the Reserve Board's action is outside the Treasury orbit.

Mr. Glass originally quoted both Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the FDIC, and J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, as questioning the legal right of the Government to impose maximum interest rates on deposits. Incidentally it was learned definitely here that Mr. O'Connor, toward whom there has been a cool attitude in the Treasury, has declined to be shifted from the comptroller's office to a Federal Reserve berth in San Francisco, even though he would there receive a $25,000 salary.

January Automobile Output Likely to Be Best in Five Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Accumulating pressure for steel, particularly on the part of the automobile industry, has held the holiday interruption in steel works activity to a minimum, says Iron Age. Plans to suspend mill operations for three days—from Saturday night through Tuesday — were generally revised, and in most cases Christmas shutdowns have been limited to three or four turns.

Automobile makers have gotten into production in earnest. December output, now estimated at 145,000 cars, will exceed earlier estimates, and January production will be the largest in five years, with the final total dependent on how quickly steel and automobile parts can be made and delivered.

The machining departments in automotive plants and many parts manufacturers have gone on three eight-hour shifts to meet assembly line requirements, and steel mills, especially makers of sheets and strip, are being pushed hard for deliveries. Industrial employment in Detroit has reached the highest level for this season since 1929.

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General Distributors
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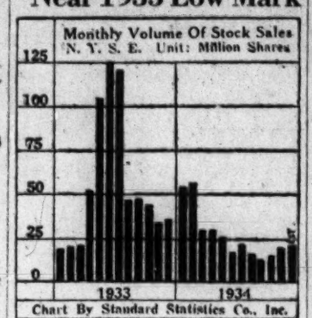
Stock Sales Volume Near 1933 Low Mark



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE volume of stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange for the last several months has been around the low point registered in the first three months of 1933.

Work for Jobless Is 50 P. C. Costlier Than Direct Relief

NEW YORK, Dec. 27(AP)—Unemployment relief provided by work programs cost nearly 50 per cent more than direct relief in the United States as a whole, it is asserted in a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The cost figures for August, taken from data published by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, were $36.56 per work relief case and $24.83 per direct relief case, it was reported.

In Delaware, the board found, the cost per work relief case was $109.92, the highest in the country, compared with an average cost per direct relief case of $26.14. In Kentucky, however, the average cost per work relief case was shown to be $10.82, compared with $10.89 per direct relief case.

Five states with work relief costing more than $70 per case were Delaware, Montana, New Jersey, Maine, and New Hampshire. In those states the highest cost per direct relief case was $33.36.

Five states with work relief costing no more than $21.26 were South Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kentucky. In those states the highest cost per direct relief case was $14.61.

States where direct relief average costs exceeded work relief costs were Maryland, where the costs were $78.04 and $37.71, Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, West Virginia, and Arizona.

"The monthly earnings of persons employed on work relief programs are considerably above the average receipts in direct relief," the board found.

Hawaii Is Important Purchaser of Goods From Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 27—Hawaii's economic importance to the Pacific coast was emphasized in an address made here recently by Lawrence M. Judd, former territorial governor, before the Chamber of Commerce.

Hawaiian trade with the mainland during 1933, Mr. Judd said, amounted to $151,500,000. While there are no statistics showing how much of this total was conducted with the coast, he estimated that it was in the neighborhood of $120,000,000.

"I am safe in saying," the speaker explained, "that at least 75 per cent of Hawaii's purchases are the products of the Pacific coast area. About 90 per cent of the cargoes coming to Hawaii from the mainland of the United States are from Pacific coast ports, 86 per cent on direct bills of lading and 4 per cent on through bills of lading from the Atlantic and Gulf coast on direct vessels the cargoes of which are not transferred at Pacific coast ports.

"It is evident that in 1933 Hawaii's purchases of the products of this western area were approximately $44,000,000, and that approximately $75,000,000 of her exports went to the western area."

Sugar is the main island industry, he said, but pineapples fill second place, and tourism is the third industry of importance. Conservative estimates were said to show that travel brings the island from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually, visitors having tripled in the past 20 years.

Consolidation Planned Of Two So. Carolina Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 27—Plans for the merger of the South Carolina State Bank, with 16 units over the State, and the South Carolina National Bank, with three units, to become effective Jan. 1, have been made public by State Treasurer E. P. Miller, chairman of the State Board of Bank Control, following a meeting of the board.

The South Carolina State Bank is capitalized at $250,000 common stock, $500,000 in debentures, and $150,000 in undivided profits and reserves, Mr. Miller said, while the South Carolina National Bank has common stock of $1,000,000, surplus and undivided profits of $200,000, and preferred stock of $800,000. Total deposits in both institutions aggregate $26,000,000, he added.

Expect Early Shipment Of Argentine Melons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 — The first shipment of Argentine melons to the United States this season is expected to reach New York on board the S. S. Southern Prince, Dec. 26, fully two months in advance of the regular Argentine arrivals in former seasons, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke in Buenos Aires.

Last season the first export shipment of Argentine melons to the United States left Buenos Aires Feb. 17, 1934.

Trading Expected In Petroleum And 'Gas' Futures Soon

New York Commodity Exchange Likely to Be First to Establish Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Despite some powerful opposition to the plan, Wall Street commodity brokerage interests believe they have won the battle to be first to establish a market for trading in gasoline and petroleum futures.

Trading, it is understood, will be started within a few weeks in the New York Commodity Exchange, after several months of ground work during which the proposal was frowned upon by large oil companies as well as the American Petroleum Institute.

In the race to be the first to start trading were the New York group, the California Commodity Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, which appointed a committee some months ago to study the matter, and mid-continent oil groups which planned a market to be conducted in Tulsa or some similar point.

Hectic Contest

A major set-back, authorities in the oil market said, was the resolution of the Petroleum Institute adopted Nov. 14 in which directors turned thumbs down on the proposition on the grounds that no advancement to the industry would result from a futures market.

But brokers backed the plan because of the new commissions which would come their way through purchases and sales of oil, and gas on the Commodity Exchange, and many of those in the oil business approved the proposal because it would present an opportunity to obtain so-called price insurance through market hedges.

The recent retail price war was advanced as an argument in favor of the new market. It was pointed out that retailers with large stocks of gasoline on hand, stocks bought at a high price, would have been protected against disastrous sale price slashes had there been a futures market in which short sales could have been made. The profit on the short sales would have made up for losses taken on sales of stocks at cut prices, it was explained.

Those favoring the plan say a futures market would offer a broad trading range which would prevent large individual companies from controlling prices.

Technical Barrier Removed

On the other hand, some oil people said the larger companies working individually or as a group could set prices regardless of the futures market and thereby destroy its purpose — the establishment of a fair price based on supply and demand.

Contract forms, storage facilities and delivery points have been arranged for, it is understood, and the last technical barrier to futures trading on the commodity exchange has been removed.

Those against the plan have pointed to a previous attempt made many years ago to trade in futures, an attempt that ended in failure, but in answer it is said market conditions have changed, and that today there are thousands of individual companies in the oil and gasoline business needing the protection of a free and open market such as is maintained for flour millers, by the Chicago wheat pit, and for textile manufacturers by the cotton exchanges.

Argentine Imports From U. S. Increase

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 27 (By U. P.)—The United States' share of Argentine imports increased, while she took a smaller part of Argentine exports during the first 11 months of 1934, compared to the like period of last year, official statistics reveal.

According to the Finance Ministry, the United States bought a total of 65,295,259 pesos worth of Argentine products (about $21,765,000), equivalent to 5 per cent of the total, compared with 8 per cent last year.

The United States, on the other hand, sold Argentina 140,480,342 pesos (about $46,826,000) worth of her products, representing 15 per cent of the total imports, compared with 12.6 per cent last year.

Great Britain heads the list of buyers and sellers, buying 34.4 per cent of Argentine exports and selling 22.5 per cent of imports. The total favorable Argentine trade balance for the 11 months was 302,314,000 pesos ($100,000,000). Exports were 1,318,222,000 pesos ($439,000,000) and imports were 1,015,908,000 pesos ($338,000,000), or gains of 31.5 per cent and 24.7 per cent, respectively.

Gold Mining Industry Being Revived in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—One of Alabama's oldest industries, that of gold mining, ruined by the trek to the California fields in 1849, is being revived in late years. Use of the flotation process and other mining improvements is making the revival possible.

Several gold mines are located in the district from Alexander City, Ala., to Dahlonega, Ga., and one near Alexander City is now producing gold at the rate of $17,000 worth a month. About $200,000 worth of new machinery is being added in order to double the output.

Gold was first discovered in Alabama in 1830, but the richer California discoveries diverted miners and engineers westward.

Geologists claim that the Alabama-Georgia gold field is one of the largest in the country. The gold yield averages about $7 a ton of ore which is said to compare favorably with the fields in California and Alaska.

Latin-America to Safeguard Marts From Japanese Dumping

Nippon's Low Prices Upset Balance of Trade and Reduce Exports—Restrictions Planned by Several Countries—Mexican Trade Helps U. S.

Weekly Latin-American Article

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Eyes commercially directed are turned toward Latin America. Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States are going after a greater share of southern trade. Japan is cutting in with low-priced merchandise. "Good old Latin America," as someone ironically said the other day, "has become the mecca for hungry industrialists."

But Latin America despite this far-extended attention is not wholly happy; in fact it is considerably troubled. The increasing sale of Japanese goods is causing havoc in several republics. Oriental articles are flowing eastward in quantities and at prices said to be seriously interfering with not only Latin-American merchants, but with various manufacturers of the United States and other nations. Latin America would remedy this condition.

The other day I asked a southern diplomat in Washington for an explanation of the sudden rise of the Nipponese trade invasion. His answer was terse and to the point—low prices. He went on to explain that the Latin-American markets were being captured by a country able to export and sell goods at a figure below which similar articles could be manufactured by other countries, and sold at a profit. "Latin America," he stated, "is spending more money for things out of the Far East than that section of the world is buying from it." He said that the situation could not continue.

Chile Seeks Restrictions

In view of this diplomat's reaction a recent report of the Council of Inter-American Relations, an organization existing for the promotion of commercial accord and better understanding among the 21 American republics, is interesting.

In Chile, according to the report, imports from Japan have increased 50 per cent during 1934, and so disturbed is the Confederation of Production and Commerce that it has induced the Finance Minister to impose restrictions on Far East shipments, particularly silk goods and toys.

Across the Andes and farther south, in Argentina, the Minister of Agriculture has, in the words of the council, "openly opposed Japan's intensive campaign for trade," contending that Argentina could not afford to buy products just because they chanced to be cheap and do not result in increased exports.

Meanwhile, Colombia is mentioned as negotiating a new commercial treaty with Japan because cotton goods, electric light bulbs and other products are being delivered at prices far below those charged for similar wares from the United States and Great Britain. Colombia needs the markets of these two countries for its exports.

The story does not end here. Brazil is expected to curb Japanese imports by establishing new exchange regulations, and El Salvador, the only Latin-American republic that recognized Manchoukuo, is now reported ready to apply three new classes of tariffs beginning Jan. 1, 1935.

The first would be a 200 per cent surcharge to existing rates against Japan; the second, a general 15 per cent surcharge on some goods; and the third, a minimum duty on goods received from the United States.

Peru presumably will fall in line since its National Textile Committee is reported to claim that "Japanese dumping has created a serious situation."

Action by Three Groups

Coming north into certain parts of the United States a similar unrest is found where low-priced Japanese articles can undersell domestic productions, even after paying tariff charges. How serious is the predicament is proved by an effort by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Cotton Textile Institute, and the Toy Manufacturers of the U. S. A. talking about concerted action in favor of additional protection against cheaply produced goods.

The possible remedies that this group suggests are: (1) changes in the so-called dumping act; (2) substitution of American foreign valuation in assessing duties on Japanese merchandise; (3) an embargo on low-priced goods; and (4) action by the President of the United States to increase duties 50 per cent on products from the Far East.

That presidential or congressional action on these suggestions will be likely is seriously doubted. Nevertheless, persons close to the Administration admit that if a united front against Japanese competition could be presented by Washington "corrective measures would be certan to result."

The Japanese trade situation may cause Great Britain, France and Germany, and also the Latin-American republics, even more uneasiness.

The United States, in the meantime, may have something to be gratified over, for the latest statement released by the Department of Commerce reveals a steady increase in trade with Mexico, while increased exports to Latin America exceed $90,000,000 for the 10 months ending Oct. 31. Imports add up to $38,000,000 for the same period.

Eight pending commercial treaties with the southern nations are held responsible for holding back greater increases, since the natural expectation is that new reciprocal agreements will bring favorable conditions of entry in the north and in the south.

G. H. C.

The World's Business

Finland Not a 'War' Debtor

I WONDER whether I dare say, without derogating at all from Finland's fiscal scrupulosity, that the Finns are not war debtors at all! Finland was one of the post-war "fences" in the *cordon sanitaire* against the outspreading Bolsheviks. The Finns, declaring themselves independent of Russia in 1917, put up such a gallant fight against Red invasion that they were left prostrate and starving. The entire people had neglected everything in order to repel the invader. An act of the United States Congress in February, 1919 made possible an extension of Federal credit for shipments of American relief grain and foodstuffs to the new Baltic state. This came to the impoverished Finns as manna from heaven. But—except by a stretch of the imagination—the loan cannot be connected with the loans to the associates of the United States in the war against Germany. It was on all-fours with the obligations acquired by the United States on account of the sale or credit of surplus war materials. In these latter transactions, France was one of the borrowers. In all references to the war debts France has made a distinction between such "commercial" loans and the "political" loans incurred during joint belligerency. In spite of this distinction, however, France has not made any repayment to the United States since the beginning of the "deferments." Finland's example is thus noteworthy. Whether it is a war or a post-war debtor, it has justified the esteem with which it is now held in the United States.

The original amount of the debt was $8,281,900. Interest piled up till in 1923 the total came to $9,294,000. Finland was the first country to send a mission to the United States to put its debt in order. In the negotiations the principal was restated at $9,000,000. An average interest rate for 62 years of 3.3 per cent made the interest payable total $12,695,055. At the end of the scheduled period, therefore, the amount paid would be $21,695,055.

The amount does not look very big when compared with the billions which figure in the other war and post war obligations. But, then, Finland is a small country. Though bigger than Italy in size, it has a population of less than 4,000,000 inhabitants, or about the figure for Chicago Like every other country, it has suffered depression. Finland specializes in lumbering and fishing, and is dependent for its prosperity on uninterrupted buying of its forest and water products by foreign countries. In 1929 world buying began to fall off, and Finland started to retrench. Low prices and the encouragement of production for home use enabled the Finns to meet their early vicissitudes. With these low prices, however, Finland was enabled also to compete abroad. Last year, for example, its accounts showed a surplus of exports of nearly $30,000,000.

Finland is often regarded with Sweden as an example of the benefits of money management. With its foreign trade dependent upon Britain, the lapse of the pound off the gold standard had an instantaneous reaction in Finland. The Finns immediately followed suit with their mark. For some time it looked as if the old restraints would dissolve into currency extravagance, as the Finnish mark depreciated lower than the pound. But the Government arrested the drift before it became dangerous, and the retrenchment program was continued on this new monetary basis, at a steady level of 15 per cent below sterling.

Finland's success in maintaining its exports is illustrated in its trade with the United States. Imports from Finland in 1929 were valued at $11,225,433; in 1933 at $8,915,533. Exports, however, fell from $14,760,670 to $3,458,856. With the view of improving this trade situation, a commercial agreement with Finland is to be negotiated, and I have an idea that this agreement will be signed before another debt agreement. It will be recalled that about a year ago the United States went out of its way to tell Finland that it stood ready to negotiate new terms on its post-war debt. Finland hung back. Last May I hazarded the reason.

The first nation to subject its debt to revision may get the least generous terms. This was the case with Finland in 1923. Its interest rate is 3.3 per cent; Italy's is 0.4 per cent. In those negotiations it was a fact that the more one lagged in the line the better terms one got. If one accepts the American view that all the obligations are on a par with each other, then Finland, precisely because of its fiscal scrupulosity, should be the last to be negotiated with, not the first. That is assuming, of course, that the kind of "escape" clause familiar in naval agreements is not attached to new war-debt agreements.

H. B. E.

Balanced Budget Is Not Expected In Near Future

Institute Sees Disturbing Interest Burden As Debt Rises

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Although the Federal Government is not increasing the public debt as fast as it planned, it is apparent that it has no intention of balancing the budget in the near future and is not even planning for an early scaling down of the deficit, according to an analysis of government finances in the current bulletin published by the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The federal deficit in November of $392,000,000 fell considerably below the planned-for monthly average of $602,000,000. This deficit, however, was more than $100,000,000 larger than in the like month last year, it is pointed out. During the first five months of the current fiscal year, the deficit was nearly double that of a year ago, amounting to $1,432,000,000 this year as compared with $772,000,000 last year.

"While the deficit for the current fiscal year is not mounting as rapidly as the Government intended," the institute remarks, "at the same time it is accumulating too fast to permit much modification of apprehension over the ultimate consequences.

"Only part of the deficit in November was met by withdrawal of funds from the Treasury," the analysis continues, "and consequently the public debt rose to a new high record of $27,299,000,000, which was $705,000,000 larger than the debt at the wartime peak reach in August, 1919.

"December will show a further sharp increase in the debt, since the Government has recently floated a new loan of $968,000,000. This borrowing indicates that the Government has no intention of balancing the budget in the near future and is not even planning for an early scaling down of the deficit. There would have been no immediate need of borrowing if the Government had decided on a policy of early retrenchment. Despite the reduction in the Treasury balance, funds at the end of November totaled $1,597,000,000, or a sufficient amount to meet the deficit for four months even at the November rate.

"It is thus apparent that while the Government is not increasing the public debt as fast as it planned to increase it, there is evidently little prospect that the increase will be halted before the planned-for maximum of $33,743,000,000 is reached.

"There is one sure outcome of the present spending policy and this will be unfavorable enough even if it is the only consequence. This outcome is the heavy interest charge which will result from the creation of this debt and the consequent inability of the Government to reduce taxes to a level that will not harm the economic welfare of the nation. It is estimated that even the present debt is costing the Federal Government nearly $850,000,000 annually in interest payments."

Florida Planning For Busiest Winter In State's History

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 27—The entire State of Florida is busily engaged in preparing for the most active and prosperous winter season in the history of the State, George Harrison Phelps, resident partner and manager of the local office of Fenner & Beane, members of the New York Stock Exchange, said in a statement issued today.

"All evidence which has come to hand up to the present time indicates that current expectations will materialize. More than 25,000 more winter visitors are already in the Miami area than a year ago.

"The most favorable feature of the progress now under way," said Mr. Phelps, "is the fact that the current improvement has a sound foundation, and is entirely void of the fanfare of the boom days before the depression.

"Building is showing a steady gain compared with last year, with exceptional increases reported at Miami Beach. Many communities are increasing expenditures for public works and improvements, and at the same time are reducing their tax rates and their debts. Substantial progress also is being made by certain communities in straightening out their financial difficulties."

January Maturities Of Bonds $85,140,900

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Corporate bond maturities during January will total $85,140,900, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 231, of which 17 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

Jan. 1

Bethlehem Steel Corp. Gold 4½s	$1,173,000
Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Co. 1st 4s	3,072,000
Iowa, Minn. & N'western Ry. 3½s	3,900,000
Kesner Rity. Tr. & J. L. Kesner Coll. 5% Nts.	1,500,000
Nashville Terminal Co. 1st 6s	1,000,000
Newton Steel 1st 7s	2,000,000
North. Texas Utilities 1st S. F. 7s	1,974,600
Pick-Barth Holding Corp. 6s	6,230,800
Rio de Jan. Tramway Lt. & Pwr. Co. 1st 5s	12,994,600
Siemens & Halske S. F. 7s	3,147,500
Wickwire Spencer Steel Conv. 7s	10,836,000
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Co. 1st & Ref. S. F. 5s	3,344,000
Woodlawn Tower Bus. Block 1st 6½s	1,263,000

Jan. 2

Morgantown & Kingwood R. R. Co. 5s	1,500,000

Jan. 15

Balt. & Ohio. R. R. Eq. Tr. 6%	1,186,700
Chi. Mil'w. & St. Paul R. R. 6s	1,093,000
Pacific Coast Steel Corp. Ser A to J 5s	1,667,500

December maturities amounted to $39,938,800 and the 116 issues and portions of issues falling due in February total $72,481,350.

Output of Electric Energy Near Record

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Dec. 27

ELECTRIC light production rose to a record of 256 weeks for the week ending last Saturday, when 1,787,936,000 kilowatt hours were generated, it is reported today by the Edison Electric Institute. Not since the first week of February, 1930, has production been so high, and it is within striking distance of the corresponding week of 1929, when the all-time record was made with 1,860,021,000 units produced.

The past week is the peak week for 1934, with the bulk of the power going to small commercial and domestic consumers for heating and lighting purposes. Officials in the industry are awaiting output figures for the second week in January, when the holiday season is over, as a good indication of how the present trend compares with the 1929 level.

The percentage gain for the week over the corresponding period of 1933 amounts to 7.9 per cent, and all sections of the country advanced well into the plus column, compared with last year, except on the Pacific coast.

Approaching Test Of Power to Keep Control of Dollar

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Treasury officials today foresaw an approaching test of their power to keep the foreign value of the dollar under control, probably involving a decision on dipping into the still untouched $1,800,000,000 set aside for the exchange stabilization fund.

Eleven months have elapsed since the $2,000,000,000 fund was established. Of that sum only $200,000,000 has been put to use. Over most of the period, the dollar-pound rate was maintained at a point close to $5.05, a level which has come to be regarded as the objective of Administration economists.

The last month, however, has seen the dollar strengthen under the influence of huge year-end international settlements, heavily in favor of the United States. These have carried the quotations as far down as $4.90 and kept it fluctuating mostly between that figure and $4.95.

With these payments at an end, the Treasury will be faced with the problem of working the figure back to $5.05 or thereabouts. The question first to be decided is how quickly the change is to be made and whether the available $200,000,000, or what remains of it, is sufficient to bring it about.

Such a change would work two ways to provide markets and expansion for the industries of the United States. Weakening the dollar from $4.95 to $5.05 would reduce by, roughly, 2 per cent, the prices at which American manufacturers could sell their products abroad, giving them that much advantage in competing for business against foreign firms. Conversely, it would increase by 2 per cent the prices at which foreign producers could offer their output in America.

Virginia Has Good Rise in Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 27—Employment in Virginia manufacturing industries is approximately 25 per cent heavier this year than it was during the mid-depression year of 1932, according to Frank P. Evans, statistician for the Virginia State Industrial Commission.

The figures, which include all Virginia manufacturing groups except shipbuilding and railroad-car shops, shows an average employment of 107,635 in the first six months of 1934, as compared with 86,000 in the first half of 1932. Employment in the third quarter of 1934 is about the same as in the first half, it was said.

At the same time, the average number of hours each employee works has been reduced from 43.1 in the first half of 1932 to 36.6 in the first half of 1934.

Trade in First Quarter of 1935 Seen Improving

Editors of Leading Business Publications Predict Moderate Gains

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Business volume in the first quarter of 1935 will be moderately better in most lines, in the opinion of editors of leading industrial publications, it was revealed in a survey published by Associated Business Papers, Inc.

In some cases, it was felt, profits may not increase in proportion to the greater gross because of advanced operating costs through higher wage and materials bills and price instability. Generally, however, better earnings were seen as a likely accompaniment of the rising activity, by editors of 125 publications, which are members of the association of business papers.

Retail Outlook Good

Editors in touch with retail merchandising expect department store sales to continue their recent gains into the first quarter, while feeling that profit margins may be thin. Hardware and shoe buying for the spring is already progressing in increased volume, according to observers in those fields.

Production of shoes, which in 1934 was only 10,000,000 pairs behind the 1929 peak, is expected to duplicate this year's performance in early 1935. leather trade journalists stated. Textile production promises to increase some 10 per cent over last year in the opinion of editors.

Automotive trade papers expect a material pickup in their industry in the first quarter as compared with last year, when plants were hampered by the tool and die workers strike. The profits outlook was regarded as uncertain, with most editors avoiding expressions of opinion.

The steel outlook is encouraging, according to the heads of publications in that industry. The steady small increase in production in recent weeks is seen as likely to run into the early months of 1935. It was estimated that production in 1934 was about 24,700,000 tons, an increase of 2,100,000 tons over 1933. Average profits of the steel makers were believed to be one-quarter of 1 per cent on their capitalization, compared with a deficit of a little less than 1 per cent in the previous year.

Editors following the machine tool trade consider the prospects for the coming quarter bright in respect both to volume and profits. This year gross was about 20 per cent above 1933, it was estimated.

Electrical Trade Busy

Wholesalers of electrical apparatus, after a rise in business estimated at 35 per cent this year, are expected to show a still further improvement in coming months, in the opinion of their trade journals. Radio set and tube business, running some 30 per cent ahead of 1933, is believed by observers to be likely to continue its improvement in the late winter.

Building trade editors see some confusion in the first quarter as the industry awaits clarification of public works plans, and the passage of needed mortgage legislation in many states. For the full year, however, it is felt the residential building might even triple the 1934 totals, while remodeling may be twice as active as this year.

Substantial Gains In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States during the week ended Dec. 26 totalled $3,993,843,000, an increase of 13.8 per cent from the $3,551,353,000 reported in the like week last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Clearings in New York City amounted to $2,550,626,000, an increase of 6.9 per cent over the $2,383,923,000 cleared last year.

All the major cities reporting showed increases, led by Louisville, Ky., with 51.6 per cent and Portland, Ore., with 51.3 per cent.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Petticoats and Patience

A Tale of Italy

By Anne M. Halladay

THE flip, flip, of Riccardo's dust-cloth made little cracking echoes in the studio as the boy moved among the statues and plaster castings.

The long dusky room seemed lonesome and, oh, so empty without "Beeg Lady."

"Beeg Lady," the great marble statue the master Angelo had just completed, had been moved the night before to its final platform in the wide park at the edge of the city. Riccardo had thought of "Beeg Lady" in the night. Had pictured her standing beneath the stars, at the very end of the great tunnel of green the maple trees built above the avenue. The plaza before the children's playground must be very silent at night.

Riccardo's heart gave a little tripping beat to think the great day had come at last—the day for the unveiling of "Beeg Lady." The day the dear master Angelo had worked and planned for so long, so patiently.

Yet Riccardo's whistle held no high dancing notes, no trills. It was a thinking whistle.

A little stabbing of conscience pricked the boy.

"I should be rejoicing with the master's rejoicing," Riccardo spoke to a great plaster swan, swimming across the folds of a draped box in the corner, "dear master Angelo has hoped so long for this."

Riccardo straightened his shoulders in a very determination to rejoice.

Yet his thoughts would wander back to Bettina.

For, of course, it was the thought of the little sister that worried Riccardo's rejoicing. Bettina did so love "Big Lady," had been the first to name her "Beeg Lady" in fact, although Riccardo had never told the master this. He, Riccardo, and Bettina used this name secretly between themselves.

And now today, under the sunshine and soft breezes, "Beeg Lady" was to be uncovered and Bettina would not be there to see it. There was no one with time enough to spend dragging a little girl to the parkway. Even though that little girl were eager and dimpled, and stars sparkled from somewhere deep in her large brown eyes.

"Even I," Riccardo sighed softly, "even I must leave her."

Riccardo's Moment

The master Angelo would need him by his side. No one could do the master's bidding as Riccardo could do it, quickly, silently. Each wrinkle in the dear man's forehead, each swinging gesture of the long-fingered hands, gave some message to Riccardo and Riccardo sprang to do their bidding.

It had been a proud moment indeed when the master had spoken, "And Riccardo must be with me, Riccardo must ride in the car along with the rest of us."

Great as had been the joyful pride that swelled the boy's heart at these words, Riccardo's thoughts even then had flown to Bettina. He had grasped the master's smock, in fact, to ask aloud the question in them, "Bettina too, sir?"

But the master's quick hands had pushed back such suggestions, his head had shaken.

"No, no, Riccardo. Why is it always Bettina, Bettina, with you? You know how I feel about the petticoats."

Riccardo's heart had dropped into his toe-tips.

But he knew that even sharp words from the master came from a warm heart. He must be patient with him. Still, the master's words about petticoats always puzzled him. Even "Beeg Lady" wore petticoats and who but the master had put them upon her?

There had always been this difference between Riccardo and the master. Even from the day, some three years before, when Riccardo had walked into the sculptor's life to serve him.

That happy day!

Riccardo's face lighted even now at the memory.

For a time, he and Bettina had been allowed to stay in the little back room down the hall from the studio. The master had just started to work on "Beeg Lady" then.

Bettina Banished

But after a time the master had decided to sleep in the little back room himself, so as to be nearer his work.

Riccardo was to stay, but the master had spoken to the good woman Bellini, who lived across the courtyard. Riccardo should have extra pay to keep his sister there.

"A man's work is better done without petticoats about," the master had patted Riccardo's shoulder to announce, "You are a good boy, Riccardo."

There had been happy evenings together when Bettina, with her little bonnet tied smartly under the stout little chin and swishing pink skirts, had put her hand in his to walk to the parkway where now "Beeg Lady" stood awaiting her unveiling.

Yes, for the last month with its long evenings, the plaza where "Beeg Lady" was to stand had been their favorite goal. To Riccardo and Bettina this plaza was the loveliest in all the great park. Yet the master had been disappointed in the choice.

"The children's playground," he had scolded, "who will see my statue there? Only the little ones. What can they know of the work and the beauty? It is the swing, the slide, the pool they care about. My statue will have no recognition. How is one to build a name unless his work is seen?"

Yes, the master had been quite downhearted. He had hoped for a place at the park entrance for his great statue.

But to Riccardo and Bettina this of all spots seemed right for their "Beeg Lady." Here she could smile upon the little children running underneath the shade trees, hear their glad cries, and watch them making silver splashes in the wading pool across the plaza. To Riccardo and Bettina, at least, her place had been well chosen.

* * *

And now, with a last flick of his cheesecloth duster, Riccardo dropped back into this day of days. This great day when "Beeg Lady" would be shown to all the world.

Yet, again, it shrank to nothingness for Riccardo at the thought of Bettina's missing it all.

It followed him now into the little back room where he went to dress in the new black suit. It rode beside him on the seat of the shiny car behind the master. It looked at him from the eyes of the many people standing along the parkway. Like a flower bed of faces it seemed to Riccardo.

Then the band began to play as the musicians recognized the master's car entering the gateway.

Riccardo forgot everything in the din of cheers that rose amidst the waving caps and handkerchiefs as they drew up into the plaza. The boy's eyes and thoughts were all for the master Angelo, dressed so finely in his black broadcloth.

The moment was come!

It was like living a dream to Riccardo. A dream from which there came a strange awakening.

The crowd hushed.

Only the band sang forth as the great canvas that hid "Beeg Lady" slid aside.

As the parting curtain made a great upside-down "V" revealing the white marble behind it, Riccardo's eye caught something—a startling something.

There in the folded arm of "Beeg Lady," pink and green against the exquisite white, nestled a spot of color.

"A bouquet!" thought Riccardo. "Someone has placed it there!"

But it moved!

Riccardo gasped with the crowd, then held his ears against the din of cries and laughter about him, and stared again.

It was a bouquet, indeed!

A dimpled, brown-eyed bouquet standing now and rubbing starry eyes to smile sleepily back at them.

It was Bettina!

The boy's heart pounded for a moment, then froze as he watched the little sister slip from the great arms of marble and stand before them. A laughing cheer arose again, the band struck up.

What would the master do? Bettina had stolen his moment. Riccardo sprang from the car and darted through the crowd.

Soon Bettina was running to him. Riccardo took her hand.

"Oh, sir, I am so sorry. Bettina did not understand," Riccardo spoke as they mounted the platform.

The master was smiling.

"Where did you come from, Bettina?" he was asking before them all. The crowd stood silent to hear the answer.

"I know the way. I came to see 'Beeg Lady.'"

Bettina's eyes flashed happily up at the master as she touched his sleeve to answer.

"I love her. She is like—like a mother?"

"Like a mother!"

The master's smile grew crooked. Tears glistened in his eyes.

"A mother," he repeated, "Ah, that shall be the name I give to her. Come, now, let us go."

* * *

The ride home was a quiet one. Riccardo's heart was heavy in spite of the master's smiles and nods.

Then as they entered the courtyard, Mother Bellini came rushing toward them.

"Bettina. Bettina. Oh, my rosebud! Where have you been, child? I have looked the world around for you! I am so troubled about you."

The good woman sank upon a doorstep and patted her breast in relief.

Riccardo sat down on the step to tell her.

"And there she was taking her nap," he was just finishing as the door across the courtyard opened and master Angelo hurried toward them, waving the evening newspaper.

Riccardo sprang to attention. Whatever had happened now?

"The paper!" cried the master, spreading it on the pavement to show them. "It tells about my statue. Bettina—"

He clipped the cheek of the little girl, then with a gay laugh went on.

"She make a pretty story about my statue. The newspapers like it. See, they print a big page. All the people will see "The Mother" now. Then she will speak for herself again. For herself and Angelo, who dreamed her. It will make a name for me."

The master's eyes looked into the future.

From somewhere, a little song arose in Riccardo's heart, as he watched the master.

"I tell you, Riccardo, Bettina here, should come to live with us now," the master continued. "There is that little room beside the studio. Besides, a man's work is better done with petticoats about. They give it balance and softness, so?"

Riccardo just stood for a moment. Then Bettina was swept, tight bonnet, pink skirts and all into his devoted arms.

"'Beeg Lady' is a mother," choked Riccardo, holding her tightly, "A mother to you, to me, to all the children of the city."

Courtesy American-Swedish News Exchange to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Home From the Lapland Mountains

Here Is a Happy, Merry Party of Swedish Schoolgirls Who Certainly Look as If They Had Enjoyed Their Vacation Trip to the Lapland Mountains. In Sweden, Winter Sports Bring Joy to Boys and Girls and Grown-Ups Alike.

A Hymn of Praise in Sculpture

Masterpieces in Art Series—2

By Anna Curtis Chandler

For Fourteen Years Instructor and Storyteller, Metropolitan Museum of Art

LUCA DELLA ROBBIA—and his very name makes music—was a boy who lived in the wonderful city of Florence, some 500 years ago. He was proud of his beautiful city guarded by hills crowned with gray-green olive trees, and bathed in brilliant sunlight which brought out the most wonderful colors. He was proud of the great men of his city, those in control of affairs, who encouraged artists, and writers, and musicians to create beauty, and thus make Florence more and more lovely. Architects, sculptors, painters, goldsmiths had already done much for this beautiful Italian city.

Luca's Ambition

"I don't want to be a shoemaker like you and grandfather," Luca early confided to his father. Nor did his father insist. Instead, Luca was apprenticed to a goldsmith the most skilled in Florence. But he was not content. Jewels, bright and sparkling though they might be, did not fascinate him. He wanted to be a sculptor. Even as a boy he was always modeling figures from clay. "Do you know, Father," we can hear him exclaim, as he held up a garland of flowers or perhaps the figure of a small boy or baby made out of clay, "this is what I want to do. If I work hard, might I not one day be asked to decorate our cathedral as a sculptor?"

Luca did work hard. Day after day and often at night, he worked. Not only did he perfect figures made out of marble, but he formed them out of clay which he baked, and which then is called terra cotta. "Many of these figures will be placed out-of-doors in courtyards or gardens where the sun shines," he decided. "Therefore, they need color and protection from the weather, as well. Why not cover them with a glaze or coat of enamel? It beautifies and protects dishes and why should it not do the same for my sculpture?" White glaze was used to cover the figures, colored glazes also, when he so desired, and the figures were baked a second time. The use of tin in the composition of his glazes made the colors brilliant, and possibly he learned that secret from the East.

His Singing Gallery

So Luca had his opportunity to add to the beauty of his city, and his contribution was a Cantoria, or Singing Gallery, for the Cathedral. Such delightful children he fashioned, this time out of marble, each modeled with much of the perfection which the Greeks gave to their work. Full of life is each boy and girl, and the love of life and music. Plump, happy children like those he often saw playing in Florence in the streets, in the courtyards, and outside of the city on the hillsides. Each figure is perfect in itself, each fits well into the design of its panel, and each panel is a part of the design of the whole—the Singing Gallery, or Cantoria, created for the Cathedral, and now in the Cathedral Museum.

Luca made these carved figures into a Hymn of Praise. The marble figures seem so vivid, each with beauty of form and line, that they seem to be actually calling forth music, illustrating this psalm:

Praise Him with the sound of the trumpet,
Praise Him with psaltery and harp.
Praise Him with the timbrel and dances.
Praise Him with stringed instruments and organs.
Praise Him upon the loud cymbals: Praise Him
Upon the high sounding cymbals.
Let everything that hath health praise the Lord.
Praise ye the Lord.

Some of the music-making children play upon harps and psalteries; others beat upon drums, while in one panel earnest trumpeters blow with all their strength upon long trumpets, until we can almost hear the sound. Younger children are gay in a joyous dance, slanting lines in form and hair, in their soft draperies, giving a strong feeling of motion in the dance. All are so placed that they form a lovely pattern. "Praise Him with the sound of the trumpet, Praise Him with the timbrel and dance." This Luca della Robbia's figures are surely doing.

In another panel are seven boys, five of them singing from an open book, one beating time with his foot, another with his hand, while the full volume of sound seems to come from their throbbing throats.

"Praise ye the Lord!" the voices seem to sing. "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord." And the sculptor, Luca della Robbia of Florence, who had imprisoned all that harmony of sound, all that living praise, in his marble, through his understanding of the beauty of line and form and pattern, must have echoed, "Let everything that hath health praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord."

A Panel of Luca Della Robbia's Singing Gallery, Now in the Museum of the Cathedral of Flowers, Florence.

Musical Moment

By a Boy Musician: In Gratitude to Railway Men

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

HAROLD RUBENS is 13, and Harold is a musician. He is probably the greatest boy pianist of Wales, and one of the greatest of the British Isles. He has played before kings and queens, and also before Paderewski, and all have pronounced him an artist of remarkable promise.

Without doubt, Harold is gifted. But he is more than that. He is a hard worker. Every week since he was 7 he has journeyed to London from his home in Wales for his lesson on Saturday, going to school during the week, and practicing faithfully.

At first his mother traveled with him, but it was a long and costly trip, and as soon as she was sure her small son knew his way from the London station to the teacher's house she put him in charge of the guard and let him travel alone.

That was six years ago, and during the time that has passed the railway employees have all come to know Harold. They knew when he got his new music case; they knew when he went into long pants. They always smiled when they saw him coming. He was their special charge, and their friend.

The other day it dawned on Harold that, if he had lived in the days of his great-grandfather, he would not have had the chance of coming to London for a lesson every week, and he began to realize how much he owed to the railroad—and the railroad, to him, meant the people who ran it. He wanted to express his appreciation, not only for their kindness, but also for the service their work had rendered him. He might have said what he felt in words, of course, but Harold does not talk easily of matters that are close to his heart—and besides, words are not music.

Then he had his idea. He would ask his teacher if he might invite his railway friends to her house and then he would express his gratitude to them through his fingers.

Harold's recital for the staff of the Great Western Railway was one of the most delightful events of the autumn. He had begged the men to come, just as they were in their uniforms, but they chose to honor the occasion with their best suits. Those who could, brought their wives and children, and they formed a most appreciative audience.

The program had something in it to appeal to all tastes—classical, romantic and modern—ending with a spirited Welsh jig.

For nearly an hour Harold played to his friends, and then they called for a speech.

"I'll play some more!" said Harold, embarrassed.

"Speech, speech!" called the men, laughing.

Harold was hard put to it to make up a speech on the spur of the moment, but he managed to get out a few words.

"It has given me great pleasure to have you here tonight," he said. "If it hadn't been for you and your railway I couldn't have played to you, because I shouldn't have been able to come to town every week for my lessons."

Station Master Williams thanked Harold for the pleasure he had given them, saying that a railroad man has so many cares and responsibilities that he is apt to feel a bit "fed-up" at the end of the day, but that the music they had been listening to had helped them to see things in their true light, and to realize that hard work is well worth while.

Since his railwaymen's concert Harold has added to his successes by playing at the Albert Hall, London, and broadcasting a midday concert from Manchester.

The Mail Bag

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

For many years I have read and enjoyed The Christian Science Monitor and have especially enjoyed receiving letters through the Mail Bag, but this is the first time I've written to thank you for forwarding my letters to future friends.

Most of my Mail Bag friends are scattered to the far corners of the earth and sometimes I get quite impatient at not receiving letters more often. But upon receipt of the letters I realize that the wait was well worth it.

So far I have always written to others—now, I would like my name added to the list of those who "would like to receive letters." I've always thought it would be fun to write to someone nearer "home" and perhaps meet her. Maybe some day this will become an actuality.

I am now corresponding with a girl who lives in the same city in which I was born, but who used to live here, in Seattle, so we can talk or rather write, about each other's former homes.

I am enclosing two more letters to future friends, both of whom seem to be "shut-ins," and since I was one myself I can appreciate how much they look forward to receiving letters from different parts of the country and making new friends.

Hoping that the Mail Bag continues on and on without abating and that it will give others as much joy and happiness as it has given me.

Dorothy C.

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have enjoyed reading the stories in the Monitor. The ones I liked best were "Who Was Will o' the Wisp?" and "Riverwood Farm."

I am very interested in England or Australia and I would like to correspond with an English or Australian girl of my own age (10). My chief hobbies are reading and sports.

I live in San Francisco. It is very beautiful. The water is very cold, but very good for swimming and boating.

Hoping to find my pen pals.

Joan S.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Eugenia McF. (11), New York, New York. Would like to hear from Canada about agriculture, industry, the fishing industry, and the fur industry.

Norma B. S. (13), Lewiston, Idaho. Particularly from Switzerland. Sisters: Margaret (11)—especially from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales; Joy (9)—especially from Holland and Norway.

Estelle W. (13), Fargo, North Dakota. Interested in all branches of music, handicrafts, and enjoys all sports. From foreign countries.

Virginia H. (15), Norman, Oklahoma. Interested in classical and contemporary literature. Particularly from England.

Dorothy K. S. (18), Indianapolis, Indiana. Interested in animals, sports, sewing, cooking, dancing, and skating. From someone abroad, either older or younger.

Doris M. (18), Millbrook, New York. Is taking a secretarial course. Interested in riding, swimming, and hockey.

From Boys

Bruce D. (10-12), Christchurch, New Zealand. From Africa. Interested in collecting stamps.

Herman R. (14), Haddenfield, New Jersey. Interested in collecting stamps and other hobbies.

Robert H. (19), Parsons, Kansas. Interested in amateur radio; would like to hear from foreign amateurs. Holds class B amateur operator's license and owns active station. Call letters are W9SOH. Also interested in traveling, aviation, and model airplane building. Would like to hear from foreign countries, France especially.

Over 20

William W. R., East York, England. Interested in music and general topics.

Jimmy L. M. (Miss), Oilton, Oklahoma. From foreign countries. Is a stamp collector and collector of pressed flowers.

Carmen R. A., Chicago, Illinois. Interested in art, music, good books, and travel. From France, Mexico, Cuba, and California.

Weston S. L., Howard, Rhode Island. Interested in literature, writing stories, and agriculture. Would like to hear from someone in blue grass country and from anyone interested.

L. H. Hoerner, Lincoln, Nebraska. Stamp collector.

Victor H., Parkdale, Oregon. Interested in machinery, sports, music, and landscaping. From anywhere in the United States.

Book Reviews

From a Girl of New China to Exploration and a Zoo

Ho-Ming, Girl of New China: Elizabeth Foreman Lewis. Illustrated. John C. Winston Co. $2.

"YOUNG FU," able winner of the Newbery Medal for 1933, has a successor, "Ho-Ming." In this second book, Mrs. Lewis shows the life of a girl of the new China as deftly and persuasively as she has portrayed a boy's life.

Ho-Ming is a rebel with unbound feet and a desire for education that is symbolic of China breaking away from the fears and superstitions of the past into the greater usefulness of the present. Household duties are Ho-Ming's portion but they are not to be her sole heritage, for the freedom of the new age has touched even the farming country where her father ekes out his small living. Old superstitions may cling fast, but one by one we see them go down as we watch events through the clear eyes and cool reasoning of this girl of 13.

A discontent worked within Ho-Ming which led her through a series of escapades to attendance at school. Why should a girl learn to read, the old grandmother wailed. But Ho-Ming's father smiled and gave his consent.

School was not easy for Ho-Ming. She was put with the babies of eight. Her farm life had made her clumsy and awkward; but the lessons, longed for, yet dreaded, soon sharpened her wits. At seventeen we leave her full of ambition and a desire to go further in her study. Longing to be of use to her people in the service of public health, she wants to aid in averting the misfortunes older generations have calmly accepted.

Two Chinas are here: the old with its traditions and proverbs and very ancient wisdom; the new that is fast awakening to the progressive thought in the world. Mrs. Lewis describes both with rare feeling. Her pen is dipped in a love for China, old and new. Her sympathy is with youth, hungry and eager to do and serve. Ho-Ming will make friends all over the world.

The Back-Yard Zoo: Daniel Pratt Mannix. Illustrated. Coward McCann. $2.

It all came about because a youngster with no friends his own age living anywhere near was lonely. He was given tame rabbits to play with but was soon adopting wild ones. Then all kinds of woods people became his friends—skunks and possums and coons, snakes, a crow and porcupines; fish, and odd creatures from distant places like armadillos and lizards. A queer lot they were, not confined to the backyard at all, but living all over the house and around the grounds. After overcoming their traditional fear of man, all showed that friendly hearts beat under their fur, or scales, or feathers.

A rare quality of understanding and an affection for all living things, especially those hurt or hunted, belongs to Daniel Mannix. His brood of animals have responded to his interest in many ways, in loyalty and intelligence. Some are born merry-makers, clowning through life; others, like the skunks, do guard duty against neighboring dogs. The little coon was so full of mischief that it hardly seemed possible to keep him any longer, and the crow was rather disconcerting with his way of turning on the radio at all hours of the day or night.

Many of these stories have appeared in St. Nicholas, for young Mannix's mother told him long ago that the animals' food bill was so high that they would have to do something to pay for themselves. They did, giving him plenty of material for stories.

© John C. Winston Co

From "Ho-Ming, Girl of New China," by Elizabeth Foreman Lewis. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese

If you love animals you will delight in reading of the easy way in which this boy has humanized his, making his life so much the richer thereby, and if your only knowledge of wild creatures is that they are things to be hunted and turned into fur coats, then by all means read this book.

Hans the Eskimo: Edwin Gile Rich. Illustrated by Rockwell Kent. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

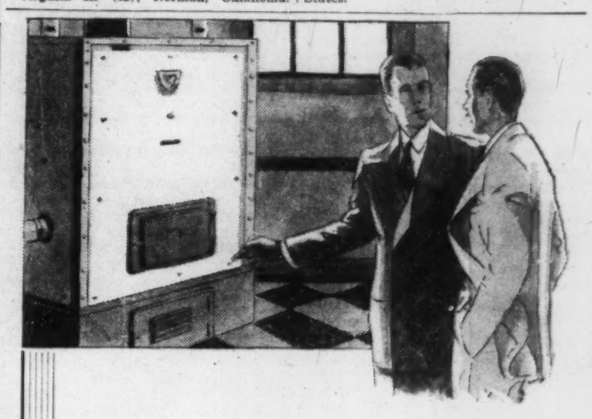
Hans was born in Greenland with every reason to believe that his life would be spent there in the simple manner of the native—fishing, hunting, driving dog teams, living with his wife and children in a moss-lined igd-loo. But events were to take him far afield.

As a young Eskimo he gained the reputation of being a good hunter. When the Kane expedition was forming in 1853 he was invited to join them in their journey to the Arctic Circle. Again in 1860 he went with the Hayes expedition, and in 1871 with the Polaris. The three voyages seen through his eyes appear as long experiences of desperate hardship calling for a stalwart and consistent courage; seen through his eyes we fail to see that which would alleviate the grimness of arctic exploration—its achievement. Throughout Hans's tale the reader will ask, Was it worth it? Could anything be worth such suffering?

Hans is, presumably, the author. The story is written in the first person. Mr. Rich has done it convincingly, taking the accounts of Hans's exploits with the various expeditions and weaving them into a narrative. The style is matter of fact but impressive. It is an unvarnished record of adventure—the edges are not smoothed, but no colors have been added.

Eighteen illustrations by Rockwell Kent are an effective contribution to this impression of arctic life.

E. Y.



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Britain Provides Pattern for U.S. Electrical Pool

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—The unified national electrical transmission system being studied by the Public Works Administration has its counterpart in the so-called British "grid," a scheme of power stations transmitting electricity by a network of lines over the whole country, authorized by Parliament in 1926 under circumstances similar to those existing in the United States today.

Both are based on the principle of forced co-operation of the electrical industry for greater service to the public interest.

From 1919 to 1926, Great Britain tried voluntary co-operation to accomplish more efficient distribution of power, but failing to secure the desired result adopted the Electricity Supply Act, based on the findings of a commission headed by Lord Weir. The act established a comprehensive network of high-tension mains, called the "gridiron," to be operated by a central electricity board.

Not Change of Ownership

The purpose of the "grid" was said to be "not a change of ownership but the partial subordination of vested interests in generation to that of a new authority for the benefit of all, and this only under proper safeguard in a manner which will preserve the value of the incentive of private enterprise."

Now on the heels of a trip which David E. Lilienthal, president of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, made to England last summer to study the "grid" system, comes a recommendation that a similar thing be tried in this country. The electrical industry in the United States has already made considerable progress in creating interconnecting transmission lines, especially in the southeastern, New England, east central and Pacific coast states. At the time of the 1933 census they had built 58,000 miles of lines carrying 66,000 or more volts.

Present System Too Slow

Government investigators, however, consider the present rate of effecting interconnection too slow to meet the public need. It is retarded, they say, by intercompany rivalries and other conditions now grounded on social interest.

In an area, covering the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit, the Mississippi Valley Committee found, the public is paying rates based on 1,086,000 kilowatts of surplus equipment. Comparable studies covering areas in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey show excess generating capacity over maximum peak sales ranging from 30 to 37 per cent.

The solution considered by the PWA is to have the Government step in and control unification so all lines may be used to the best advantage of the public. Somewhat the same thing was done in the World War when the Government required any company having excess capacity to transmit its surplus current to near-by territory in need of it.

The result, as described by the committee, would be not a mere pool, but a "single ocean of energy" embracing every power source whether publicly or privately owned.

It is expected, in case the plan is adopted, that the Government will build some connecting lines to bring its own power to market in cases where private companies have no need to build for their own purposes. But on the whole, the program is designed to stimulate, not stifle private enterprise in the power field.

The committee also recommends that the Government lead the way in the field of rural electrification as it has in Ontario, Canada, where common carrier transmission is used. If the Government would build independent, self-liquidating rural electric power projects, the committee believes, it would open up a large new field.

Big Potential Rural Market

It is estimated that 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 farms in the United States would take electric service if it were brought to their doors. Many of these already have telephones and automobiles. Rural distribution lines, it has been estimated, could be amortized in 20 years at a cost to each of three consumers on a mile of line of about $1 a month.

All these recommendations are based on the premise that demand for electricity will greatly increase if the proposed system is put into effect. Lighting of two to four times the amount of municipal streets and alleys illuminated at present and lighting of dangerous sections of country roads at night and even whole arterial highways between large cities are suggested as samples of increased demand which might be anticipated.

President Not to Rest Till Rates Are Down

(Continued from Page 1)

masses and therefore reduce economic discontent.

The second step in the argument is that the individual private power companies would do as good or better business from the profit point of view, if they would cut their rates.

Point to Immense Increase

In evidence, the Administration power experts point to the tremendous increase in power consumption in the Tennessee Valley, both from the Government plants and from the private companies, resulting from the combination of cheap power and cheap appliances fostered by the Electric Home and Farm Administration.

Examined in the light of this argument, recent developments here assume major proportions. The breakdown of negotiations between the White House and a group of influential utility executives came because the latter refused to accept the TVA "yardstick" and the argument for lower rates throughout the private utility field.

The move for construction of municipal- and government-owned plants in New York City was a direct answer. If rates won't come down voluntarily, the Administration intends to force them down through government competition wherever it can.

But since Mr. Roosevelt does not want to establish public ownership throughout the entire country, his next resort is to inducement.

Government as Salesman

This is seen in talk of extending the credit facilities of the EHFA to the entire country. Under such an extension the Government would co-operate in promoting sale of cheap appliances in any area where the private utilities would not bring down their rates to a level satisfactory to the TVA.

Should this step be taken it would be accompanied by a powerful propaganda campaign designed to demonstrate to the private companies the mistake in their assumption that existing rates are necessary to their survival.

Against this background, the President's program moved ahead today. While New York City officials conferred with Basil Manly, vice-chairman of the Federal Power Commission, on construction of federal and municipal power plants in New York, publication of the annual Federal Trade Commission report revealed an order from the President for prompt completion of its long investigation into private utilities. Legislation based on the findings of the commission is now widely expected.

Plants to Be Co-operative

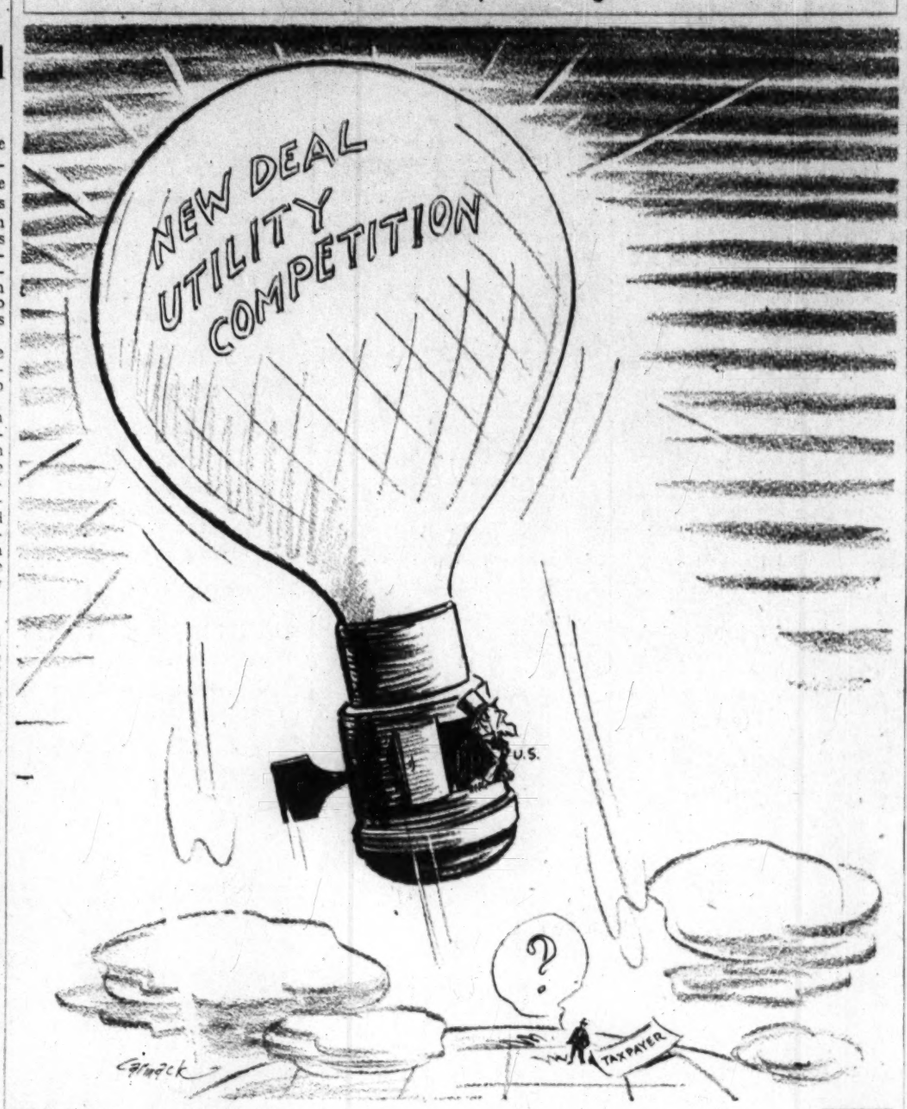
"It was determined that the Federal Government's plant should be located in the general vicinity of the post office and Pennsylvania Station area and that the first plant built by the city should be located in lower Manhattan in the vicinity of the City Hall," Mr. Manly said after the conference, which had named him its chairman.

"These plants will be inter-connected by cables laid in the new municipal subway so as to effect maximum efficiency at minimum costs.

"This committee," he added, "is to make the ncessary investigation and work out the plan for co-operation between the Federal Government and the City of New York to supply federal and municipal requirements for electricity in New York City.

"These plans are limited to supply the actual needs of electricity for federal and municipal buildings, and arise from the refusal of the companies controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company to make any reduction whatever in the rates charged the federal and municipal government for electricity."

Another Stratosphere Flight?



By a Staff Artist

New Journalism Leads Reporters To Explain Facts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Behind the big headlines, a wholesome trend in American journalism, calling for more intelligent reporting, is making itself felt, leaders of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism observed as they opened their annual convention here today.

The teachers of journalism see an increasing demand for reporters who are able not only to write speedy, tactful news articles, but for those who can explain what the facts mean, writers who can give the background of events.

In short, these teachers find that guiding students to the fields of political science and economics is a big part of their job. And because of this discovery, they are holding joint round-table meetings with members of the American Political Science Association which is meeting here at the same time. It is said to be the first time such a partnership has been arranged.

Community of Interest

The interchange of speakers between the two groups is the result of "the community of interest the associations have these days in the field of public opinion and propaganda," according to Prof. Walter R. Sharp of the Harvard University department of government.

Keenly interested in this development is Prof. Kenneth E. Olson of the University of Minnesota, president of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism, which joins with the Schools and Departments of Journalism in holding the convention. Professor Olson believes that political science is one of the most important courses in a school of journalism. The tendency in recent years has been for schools of journalism to give more general education and less purely technical drill to prospective newspaper writers. The ratio in the best schools is said now to be about 75 per cent general education, 25 per cent technical journalism.

Look For Enlightenment

The new interest in economic issues on the part of newspaper readers in general, fanned by the New Deal legislation, actual and proposed, is giving a further impetus in this direction, Professor Olson thinks. Readers look to their newspapers for enlightenment on these subjects. It is the journalism school that must train reporters to supply this demand.

Another cause for the increased attention to political science and economics in the journalism schools is believed to be the men who are teaching in them. Many have worked on newspapers and found their own education lacking in these subjects.

Upon becoming teachers, they resolved to make up for this lack, so that the new graduates would be better equipped to meet the demands put upon them. Courses in contemporary affairs are one answer. And round-table conferences on such questions as propaganda and dictatorship, being held there this week, are another.

Title Dispute Settled Over Hoover Camp

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—A long-standing dispute over title to the Rapidan, Va., camp, where former President Hoover rested and sometimes carried on affairs of state, was settled out of court, Dec. 24.

The dispute arose between William E. Carson, trustee, acting for the former President, and the Eagle Hardwood Lumber Company, formerly of Madison, Va. The lumber company contended President Hoover had constructed his camp on its property, as the result of an erroneous survey. When Virginia took over the land for inclusion in Shenandoah National Park, President Hoover donated his share of a $24,340 condemnation award.

General Classified

CANDY, FRUIT, NUTS

TOWLE'S Home-Made Cream Caramels, Vanilla and Chocolate, 65c per lb; with nuts 75c per lb. Postage prepaid in U. S. TOWLE'S, R. 3, Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

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BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

H. J. HOFFMAN, Contractor and Builder Riverside, Conn. P. O. Box 234 Telephone: Old Greenwich 70670

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
30 E. 10th St., New York City STuyvesant 9-6802

CORSETIERES

A CORSET corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

REFINED business woman would exchange her services evenings for room and meals; New York preferred; sewing, care of children. Write Box S-45, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD Dry Hard Wood $12 to $16 a cord delivered. W. C. HARRIS, Westwood, Mass. DEDham 1425-R

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M. Lowenstein 743 Boylston St. Boston Tel. Ken. 4451
Furniture, Rugs and Bric-a-Brac Bought for Cash or Sold on Commission.

SIMMONS Deepsleep Mattresses (new, in original sealed cartons) $20, regularly $39.50; furniture for every room and oriental rugs at very low prices. LLOYDS AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

GARAGES

DEAD STORAGE $3.50
Per Month. Heated, Fireproof. Safe.
IRVINGTON GARAGE, near Copley Square
25 Irvington Street, Boston. Ken. 9638

HELP WANTED - MEN

MAN to help do chores, one that likes farming. Christian Scientist preferred. Box X-69, 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2240, New York City.

YOUNG man useful in home, companion 3 younger boys; sleep in; start small salary. Write Box S-47, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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WOLLASTON, MASS.—Attractive 5-room bungalow, garage, fireplace, hot water heat; excellent neighborhood; convenient location. Tel. Gra. 1868-W.

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ALVIN C. HIRSCH
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
10 EAST 32ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY
BOGARDUS 4-0125

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SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds
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OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD, SILVER Diamonds, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed, Fed. Gov't; 30 years' experience. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston Street, Boston

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, one or more afternoons, for rent, reasonable. 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1960.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
8531 77th Place, Middle Village L. I., N. Y.
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Silver Birches
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Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

THE PINE KNOLL
A private home offering charm, rest and comfort; steam heated; moderate rates.
LIME ROCK, CONN.

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FLORENCE ATEN IVES
Expert Stenographer—Notary Public
Legal-technical, accountants' reports, mimeographing. 342 Madison Ave., N.Y.C. Van. 3-9b16.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 262 Bay State Road—Single and double rooms; ideal home meals if desired; near transportation; Christian Scientist preferred.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Gentleman will share well-furnished home with discriminating people; modern conveniences; centrally located in best section; 25 minutes Boston. 134 Bartlett Road, Ocean 2944-W.

ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN owning pet cat wishes comfortable, reasonable room, kitchen privileges; walking distance Commuting room. Write Box B-44, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AFTER Jan. 1st the writer will be available for an executive connection with an industrial or financial organization. My age is 38 and for past 12 years have been an officer in my own investment banking firm. In negotiating and selling industrial and public utility financing have had immediate contact with corporation officials and their engineers, auditors, appraisers and lawyers. I believe this background of activity should provide suitable experience in serving some company to our mutual benefit. Am more interested in a long-term viewpoint than immediate necessity. Banks and other references at the proper time. Write Box B-44, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

RADIO engineer, practical, 14 years' experience commercial operating; high-power broadcasting; commercial short wave high power; engineering; mind open to any systems, location; married, age 33; permanent affiliation desired where interest, time, results are employer's interests. Box N-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4857

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 50 Boylston Street, Boston. Han. 3131.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

An Amazing Christmas SALE
FUR COATS, $78
Fine black kidskin and caracul 14 to 42—Regularly $125 to $135
MEIGS & CO.

Say "Merry Christmas" with a Gift from
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

HANSEN SERVICE
Fuel Oil Pure Ice
General Contractor for Landscape Improvements, Pools, Drives
Lake Dredging
JOHN HANSEN
34 W. Putnam Ave. Tels. 119 and 3140

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates comparison adjusted
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
TAYLOR'S
COS COB

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 Daily Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the news section.

WITKOWER'S
Extend to you Greetings and Best Wishes for a Happy New Year

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

JUST A FEW
Monitor advertised products which we carry:
R & R CHICKEN
JONES SAUSAGE
GORTON'S FISH
PRUDENCE HASH
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
226 Main Street Phone 2-1032

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6 5355

MERIDEN

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 2440
Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
763 E. Main Phone 1661

NEW CANAAN

We can help to beautify you for your New Year's parties.
Louise Beauty Shop
30 Railroad Avenue, New Canaan

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

MUNRO'S
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 Chapel Street
Telephone 7-4654
We grow all our own flowers and plants.

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 2-2624, 2-1274

BENEDICT & COE COAL COKE OFFICE 135 TEMPLE ST.
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
Phone 54116

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
136 TEMPLE ST.

NEW LONDON

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Ponus Avenue. Tel.: 2754-J. 10-1 daily
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the News Section

PHONE 2207
GEO. H. LETTS
TEXACO GAS STATION
LETTS & BROTHERTON
Marfak Greasing a Specialty
Tires Repaired and Sold
206 MAIN STREET NORWALK, CONN.

TRISTRAM & FULLER, Inc.
Norwalk's Leading Department Store
Headquarters for Useful Gifts for All the Family
28-34 Wall Street Norwalk

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535, 12 to 5 p. m. daily
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

PHONE 3-3181
GRAVES & STRANG, Inc.
for
Coal and Wood
Old Company's Lehigh, Anthracite
556 CANAL STREET

GIFTS
That Keep Him Well Armed for Good Appearance.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Oatmeal Cleansing Cream
1-pound jar, $1
Made to C. O. Miller Standards. Cleansing.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD—CONN
133 ATLANTIC STREET
Everything New in Our New Store

STAMFORD BEDDING CO.
456 WEST MAIN STREET
On Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs Remade and Sterilized. All Work Guaranteed.
Formerly with John Wanamaker, New York
TEL. 4-0241

SHULMAN'S CLOTHING STORE
Clothier and Haberdasher
439 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

THE ELL SHOP
GURLEY BUILDING
is
Showing the New Fall Modes in Dresses, Coats and Millinery
You are cordially invited to inspect these ravishing bits in our daylight sun-filled Salon.

When in Darien
Stop at the
TOWN TAXI and AUTO SUPPLY STATION
for GAS and OIL
H. P. NELSON, Post Road, Darien

WATERBURY

A Happy New Year to All Our Patrons
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

For a "HOME BEAUTIFUL"
Consult Our
INTERIOR DECORATING DEPT.
HOWLAND-HUGHES

After Christmas Clearance
DRESSES—COATS
MILLINERY
SUGENHEIMER'S
84 BANK ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

To All Our Monitor Friends
We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation for their generous patronage, and it is a pleasure to extend our heartiest BEST WISHES for
A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

New Year's Cards
Dated Books for 1935
DAVIS & NYE'S BOOK STORE
60 BANK STREET

Wordens
Try our CHOCO-VITA
When you treat your New Year's cakes.
152 CHERRY STREET PHONE 5-1121

WESTPORT

Economy Food Stores
BETTER GROCERIES
Free Delivery
TEL. 5503 29 MAIN STREET
WESTPORT, CONN.

THE BON TON MARKET
We Carry Only the Best
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
10 MAIN STREET, WESTPORT Tel. 5101

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
Clearance Sale of
TOYS and DOLLS
Reduced one half
All Dolls All Games
Cowboy Suits Animals
Trunks Drums
Blackboards and a host of other toys.
Come early and get your pick.
25% Off
A group consisting of Automobiles, Doll Carriages, Skates, Sleds, Electric Trains, Desks and Chairs.
Myers Basement Store

Now in Progress
January Sales
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Repairing—FURS—Remodelling
COATS READY MADE
AND MADE TO ORDER
MacMillen Furs Inc.
119 STATE STREET

AMBRICOAL
Pure hard coal pressed in uniform size for even heat. $11.20 cash per ton.
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
PHONE 3-1268

BINGHAMTON

Shop and Save at Sisson's
SEASONABLE SALES
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.

After-Christmas CLEARANCE
Men's, Women's, Children's High-Grade Clothing and Accessories must be sold previous to January 1 inventory
at McLEAN'S

QUALITY SERVICE
LEWIS M. EVANS
Choice Meats, Fresh Vegetables and Groceries
CENTRAL CASH MARKET
Dial 4-4859 114 State St. Free Delivery

Beautiful Evening Slippers
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

BRONXVILLE

HORLICK'S
The Original
MALTED MILK
EDGAR S. BELLIS
DRUG STORE
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

Texas Co. Certified Station
Off Bronx River Parkway at 233rd Street
Under New Management
JOSEPH CLARK, Agent
Use Fire Chief gasoline. It gives quicker starts and more miles per gallon. Lengthens life of car and reduces repair bills. Our customers are saving money with Texaco products. Try them and you'll save money, too.

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Duleto & Comstock Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleaners and Tailors
40 PALMER AVENUE Tel. 4070

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Hose
Slippers
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0717

Cedar St. Garage INC.
Complete Automotive Service. Storage Called for and Delivered.
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
ATLANTIC GAS

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

BUFFALO

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant: 7431, 10 to 2 daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 2300

EDWARDS
The Gift Store
Where it is a joy to shop
E. W. Edwards & Son
460 MAIN STREET

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Manufacturers
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Dustless Full-Burning
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
15 E. Genesee St. CLeveland 7900

GRACE PICKARD
305 DELAWARE AVENUE
Showing Hats, Knitted Suits for Southern Wear

Mrs. Fay S. Higley
Public Stenographer
Notary Public
HOTEL BUFFALO

JOHN PUEHN MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Priebe Brand Poultry
337 Parkridge Ave. Phone UNiversity 8480

ELMIRA

GOSPER-KELLY INC.
160 NORTH MAIN ST., ELMIRA, N. Y.
Carries a Full Line of
THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

Pay Cash—It Pays
Try It
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER STREET

For Distinctive Gifts
SHOP AT
ISZARD'S
Elmira's Largest Department Store
The Shop of Distinction
Grace Haight Parker
Incorporated
GOWNS
207 WEST WATER STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

Esso
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
95 S. Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. Peters Oil Co.
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

ITHACA

Servicenter, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

Fresh Roasted Nut Meats
LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
218 W. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

NOW A GENUINE
FRIGIDAIRE
for your house as low as $109.50
Ask about our easy payment plan.
NELSON'S
Store of Specialty Shops
108-110 EAST SECOND STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Company
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. Ri. 1320

Kenmore Boot Shop
TREADEASY SHOES
for Women
2870 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

Premier Foods
AT
WERNER'S MARKET
Prudence Corned Beef Hash
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
3145 Delaware Avenue Riverside 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting *Marcelling*
Gladys Chandler 2803 Delaware Ave.
Ri. 2111

LARCHMONT

CLEANERS *DYERS*
Larchmont Centre Tailor
I. STERN, *Prop.*
We specialize in Remodeling Furs.
1929 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 156

Painter Decorator
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

● Esso ● Essolene ● Essolube
WEBB SERVICE
65 Post Road Larchmont 367
SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Delicious Mince Pies
(Tea Garden Mince Meat used exclusively)
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FAR ROCKAWAY—Cedarhurst

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser
Westminster Radio
Guaranteed Oil Burner, $229.50
Installed Complete
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

Your Christmas Check
Will Go Further at
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
OPEN EVENINGS

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
41-07 Kissena Boulevard Phone Ind. 3-5235

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INCORPORATED
154-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

Clara P. Andrews
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 Northern Blvd.
Spiral and Croquignole
Permanent Waving
Phone Flushing 9-2813

FOREST HILLS

The Forest Hills
Trading Post
A Co-operative Store Dealing in
HOUSE FURNISHINGS, ANTIQUES, RARE CHINA, SILVER, CLOTHING, BOOKS, etc.
Find what you need here at sacrifice prices. Turn your useful articles into ready cash.
72-32 AUSTIN STREET BOUL. 8-4420

Buy Your Hardware Here
Forest Hills Hardware Co.
INC.
7132 AUSTIN ST. Tel. Boulevard 8-2562

JOSEPH S. ABRUZZO
6 MASTER BARBERS
"Sanitary Protection Assured"
Specializing in Children's Hair Cutting
F. H. LEADING HAIR CUTTERS
65 AUSTIN ST. at Continental Ave.

One Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
Majestic Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boulevard 8-1516

FREEPORT

Try Our Delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Prime Meats, Groceries
118 South Main Street
Phone Free 1946

SAMPLE SHOP
ONE OF A KIND
DRESSES—COATS
$3.98 to $12.98—$9.98 to $59.50
74 South Main St., Freeport, Phone 1176-J
One Flight Up

GREAT NECK

Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

40 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
For the Mother Who Cares
FOOT BALANCER SHOES
for CHILDREN
EXCLUSIVELY AT

GREAT NECK SHOE SHOP
SHOE REBUILDING G. N. 4370

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

Martin's Robert Shops Inc.
SPORTSWEAR FROCKS
5 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
For the coming Holiday Parties when you will be wanting to appear your best. We have provided an unusual assortment of Dinner and Formal Frocks for you to choose from.

FOR FOOT COMFORT-
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
271 Fulton Ave., Hempstead

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING AND ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms.
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS—MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Henri Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
269 Fulton Ave., Hempstead
Telephone: Hemp. 1112

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Andirons and Fireplace Screens
Brass, Swedish and Black
Everything for Stove and Furnace
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS HARDWARE
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 6924
DICK ULBRIGHT
General Automobile Repairing
8 years registered A. A. A. Race Driver and Mechanic
JERUSALEM AVE. and GREENWICH ST.

HEMPSTEAD
Floral Park

TULIP SERVICE STATION
Flats Fixed Lubricating Oil
Auto Accessories
BATTERIES CHARGED
205 New Hyde Pk. Rd. Phone Floral Pk. 4469
Franklin Square, L. I., N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
WOOD NOVELTIES
FURNITURE REPAIRING
CABINET MAKING
84-12 ROOSEVELT AVE. HAV. 9-0605

The holidays are approaching—see
S. RUBIN
for Roasters, Carving Sets and all Kitchen Utensils.
Knives and Scissors Sharpened
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0176

Fred's Quality Market
82-13 Roosevelt Avenue Newtown 9-9874
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
Stanley's FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER, Inc.
Real Estate and Mortgages
Insurance in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-8070-8071
Hours 8-5:30. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., to 8:30 p. m. Telephone Republic 9-3233

John Hansen DISPENSING OPTICIAN
89-03 166TH STREET (Near Shelton Avenue)

Betty Hat Shoppe
8961 164th Sreet (Jamaica)
Hats Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00
Fur Coats designed to order at the price of a "ready-made" garment.
JOHN BROS.
Creative Furriers
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Ph. Rep. 9-0400 Repairing and Resyling

LYNBROOK

Dr. Carl H. Popper
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN
Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook
Also 242 Rockaway Ave., Valley Stream
Lynbrook 7170

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave., Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephones Lyn 4827 and Lyn 4891

COSLOW'S KIDDIE SHOPS
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
(1 Day to 14 Years)
41 ATLANTIC AVENUE, LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 555

L. W. BEHAN
CHEVROLET AGENCY
A Good Selection of Used Cars
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PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village
216-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

RICHMOND HILL

R&R
Famous for Flavor
John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
TELEPHONE VIRGINIA 7-9091
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Formerly on Jamaica Avenue
NOW 103-14 LIBERTY AVENUE
YES, WE DELIVER

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
9345 104TH ST., Near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
109-02 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4368

RICHMOND HILL
Glendale

Duchess Laundry Co., Inc.
6750-6756 Myrtle Ave.
GLENDALE, L. I.
Telephone EVergreen 2-4899
Quality and Price—With a Desire to Serve You, May We?

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains—Linens—Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
91-17 JAMAICA AVENUE

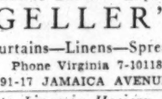
Corsets Lingerie Hosiery Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets Fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

New Year! New Deal!
New DRESS!
Glittering Crepes—Rustling Perky Taffetas—Wispy Nets—to Start the Year Anew!
Unusually Styled Popularly Priced
Frances.

The Season's Most Popular Permanent Wave
The Parisian Ringlette
$5.00
Care of Hair, Scalp and Skin.
HARPER METHOD
47A No. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 1317

Have you tried these

VON BROOK BROS.
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
19 N. PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRE
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. R. V. C. 3677

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS **COAL** KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93. FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

MOORE BROS.
Ignition—Batteries—Speedometers
Sales—CARBURETORS—Service
VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1422
340 Sunrise Highway

MINART SHOPPE
CUT RATE COSMETICS
Candy Agency
Perfumes *Toilet Articles*
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

Josephine Yarn Shop
Hand Knitted Suits made to order, blocked and remodeled
Instructions in Yarn Craft
238 MERRICK ROAD

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2340
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.

Esso
Mamaroneck Service Station
435 East Boston Post Rd. Tel. Mam. 1447
Opposite Shore Acres Entrance

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving *Packing* *Storage*
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY and ENGRAVING
Full Line of Office Equipment
New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 FOURTH AV Tel. OAkwood 7410

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 "CERTIFIED" LAUNDRY SERVICES
Phones
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 Hawthorne Avenue (Yonkers)

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9235
LUKNU Service
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio, Proprietor
ELECTRIC VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

INSURANCE
of all kinds
by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-6305

TESORO BROTHERS
Fruiterers
Phones Oak. 6260—6261
112 PROSPECT AVENUE

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890

THE DELLWOOD DAIRY CO.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES—Mount Vernon . . . Oakwood 8600
Yonkers . . . Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

The Edson Lewis Co.
Clothiers-Haberdashers for Men and Boys
21 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Berey
"CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN FURS"
Assuring you that "personal service" plus "Truth in Furs" is the foundation upon which we build our reputation of "Reliability in Furs"
MOUNT VERNON, ARCADE BLDG.
THIRD AVE. ENTRANCE OAKWOOD 2554

The Mount Vernon Trust Co.
20 East First Street, corner 3rd Avenue
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make The Trust Company YOUR Bank
Every banking facility and complete banking service.

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Estab. JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
7 Gramatan Avenue, Opposite Proctor's
Gorham Sterling *Community Silver*

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 14 Fiske Place
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR OILS
FUEL OIL
ANDREW KETTERSON
Agent
Bridge St., Newburgh, N. Y., Tel. 3111

HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
22-24 WATER STREET
BROADWAY BRANCH, 244 BROADWAY

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
High-Grade
MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 WEST STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Tel. 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

H. BLOCK FURNITURE
Corporation
"Where Good Furniture Costs Less"
Useful Holiday Gifts
607 Main Street New Rochelle 4437-8
Service Since 1898

FERGUSON'S
suggests two Economical Meals for between the Holidays.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
4 portion tin 23c
PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF
With Gravy
4-portion Tin 27c
NEW ROCHELLE, 8400

I. B. COHEN
NRA
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

For Guaranteed Vacuum Cleaner Service, $1.25
Call W. S. DURR CO.
385 NORTH AVENUE NEW R. 6789
Mt. Vernon, 459 So. 2nd Ave., Oakwood 1401

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 West Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call
SEdgwick 3-0909

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

It is wise to be thrifty. See us before buying perfumes, cosmetics, and gifts.
Rubin's Cut Rate Perfumery
389 BRIDGE STREET
(Between Willoughby and Fulton)
IRT stop at Hoyt—BMT Bridge or Lawrence
Christmas Gifts, 19c up. Low prices on Yardley, Coty, Houbigant and Cutex Gift Sets.

WINTER'S HERE! WINTERSON
For Your PLUMBING and HEATING Troubles
Oil Burners Quickly Installed.
2442 Nostrand Ave., Midwood 8-0267

Serving Brooklyn 26 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St.
Triangle 5-3708

Freda's Beauty Shop
SPECIAL
Mon., Tues., Wed.
3 Items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue
Shore Road 5-9482

(RIDGEWOOD)
The OLGA SHOP
(Incorporated)
MILLINERY
EXCLUSIVE But Not EXPENSIVE
87-12 Myrtle Avenue
Near Seneca Ave.

Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
The Popular Shop for Women's Christmas Gifts, Hosiery, Underwear and Specialties

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
RIDGETOWN DAIRY
409 86th Street Cloverdale 6-4027

SHERMAN MILLINERY
8104 FIFTH AVENUE
Bridal Veils and Hats Made to Order.
Ready to Wear.

Roslyn Millinery
Mrs. Meyerson, Mgr.
EXTEND
Holiday Greetings
620 Nostrand Ave., nr. Dean St.

Manhattan

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself
A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
50 Church St., N. Y. City Wilton, Conn.
Cortlandt 7-7800 Wilton 113

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

NIAGARA FALLS

Semet-Solvay Coke
'blue coal'
FRANK C. BINGENHEIMER
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

PELHAM

BILTMORE VALET
Cleaning, Tailoring, Pressing
Quality Work Moderate Prices
Courteous Service
987 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 3493

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Specialist
8 New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

YOUNG MEN'S
TUXEDO SUITS $35
FULL DRESS $45
I. GOLDBERG & SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
After Christmas Sale
of
Coats and Dresses
Offers Unusual Values for Smart Women
Luckey Platt & Co.

PRINTING
[Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.]
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
McBARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Happy NEW YEAR
The Wallace Co.
Arthur C. Hankinson
TEXACO
121 WASHINGTON STREET

SALTFORD Says
Your hostess will appreciate it if you say
"HAPPY NEW YEAR"
with FLOWERS

EMPIRE LINEN SHOP
Has moved to
404 MAIN STREET
Near Hamilton Street
First in Fashion
PARIS MILLINERY
Coats and Dresses
384 Main Street

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Clicquot Club Ginger Ale
for New Year's
B & M Pure Food Market
PHONE 6160 *FREE DELIVERY*

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

Old Company's Lehigh COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women.
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

DYERS **Beck** DRY CLEANERS
360 East Avenue 762 Monroe Avenue
360 Park Avenue 24 Leighton Avenue
CULVER 150

$1.00 PORCELAIN MINIATURE
(From your Negative)
Copies or Portrait Setting
(2 proofs) $1.00
COLORING $1.00—FRAMES $1.00
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
FLORENT SCHAEFFER
PHOTOGRAPHER
82 ST. PAUL STREET STONE 1378

Happy New Year!
ELDER'S MARKET
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 East Avenue, Sagamore
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVENUE STONE 337, 338

Retirement Incomes, Annuities
Life Insurance
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ROBERT G. COOK
900 REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG. MAIN 453

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

MAY RYAN
BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
80 East Avenue, Room 210 Stone 2723

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

RYE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

FUEL OIL—COAL—CEMENT
Blue Stone for Driveways and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING - HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING High Powered Vacuum
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

Wick
346 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 "CERTIFIED" LAUNDRY SERVICES
Phones
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 Hawthorne Avenue

Depole Produce Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 4028

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

MEHRLUST'S
"Two Little Shops in One"
For a short period, to introduce our Beauty Salon: PERMANENT WAVE, $5.00, artistic workmanship guaranteed. Our special shampoo and finger wave $1.00.
Station Plaza Building, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phone: Scarsdale 1818

SCHENECTADY

Enna Jettick Shoes
$5—$6

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
The Carl Co.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

FURNITURE
Rugs
and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"
STATE STREET Tel. 4-8411

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

Barnes Flower Shop
Inc.
The Shop That's Different
205 E. Jefferson Street
Tel. 2-8389

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

UTICA

HAMILTON and LONGINES WATCHES
at New Low Prices This Christmas
W. B. WILCOX CO.
246 GENESEE STREET TEL. 2-0018

THE LINEN SHOPPE
R. A. Tafft
Dresses *Millinery*
Open evenings
324 SQUARE STREET TEL. 4-1913

GERE & STOHRER
Incorporated
General Insurance
616 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

Wells Year-End
Apparel Clearance
COATS, DRESSES, SHOES, HATS and CORSETS now greatly reduced for immediate Clearance. First choice is always best, so why not take advantage of this opportunity at once?
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
BLEECKER STREET, COR. CHARLOTTE

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

Annual Clearance
in All Departments
QUALITY FURS, DRESSES, CLOTH COATS, MILLINERY AND ACCESSORIES, MEN'S WEAR
HENRY MARTIN CO.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Oil Burners, Ranges.
Sales and Repair Service.
SCHWENDER'S
201-205 COLUMBIA ST. Ph. 2-0419

WATERTOWN

"Say It With Flowers"
FROM
THE FLOWER SHOP
Switzer & Huntington
Formerly with F. A. Bennett & Sons
116 Arsenal Street Phone 4130

WHITE PLAINS

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
For Your
New Year's Celebration
● SALTED NUTS
● COLD CUTS
● CLICQUOT CLUB GINGER ALE
"Quality Foods for the Table"
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY

RUTH SEYMOUR, Inc.

Beauty Salon
Make your appointment early in preparation for the Holiday Festivities
173 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7219

La Debutante Offers Unusual Values for That Christmas Money

SIZES 11 to 44
171 Mamaroneck Ave.
LA DEBUTANTE
171 MAMARONECK AVENUE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

FOR FOOT COMFORT-
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
153 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

J. J. FOLFY COAL CO.
COAL and WOOD
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
Phone White Plains 832

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
from 10% to 50% off on
COATS, DRESSES, MILLINERY
L. A. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE

DRUSS'—ROEMER'S PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road 196 Main Street
Tel. W. P. 1500 Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery
● TOILETRIES and CANDY

YONKERS

Pierpoint's Market
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2575
The BEST in MEATS
Private and Institutional Trade

Hudson Fuel Company
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4500

PURE CREAMERY
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 9158
Dairy Products and Fancy Groceries at Lower Prices
Near Woolworth's 5 and 10c Store.

Esther's BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive Individual Service
PERMANENTS $5.00 UP
SHAMPOO and WAVE $1.00
8 Carri Avenue Tel. Yonkers 5021

Daily Features

Shocking Fires in Coal Mines Have Tables Turned on Them

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27 (AP)—The disastrous fires that sometimes rage in coal mines are always shocking but now natural science has found a way to shock the fires.

Dr. Bernard Lewis, explosives expert of the United States Bureau of Mines, explained how he hurls 7000 volts of electricity into a tube of flaming gas and phutt!—there is no fire.

Preparing to elucidate his device before the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Pittsburgh, Dr. Lewis has built a test apparatus which duplicates conditions in a gaseous mine.

When the electricity is sent into the tube, the blazing gas is extinguished because the high voltage tends to rend apart the molecules which have been electrically charged by heat of the fire, Dr. Lewis explained.

"In a flame many electrically charged molecules are formed as a result of the high temperature. When you remove the charged molecules the flame goes out.

"There are two electrodes in the glass tube of my apparatus here, one positive, one negative.

"When the high voltage is turned into the tube, the flame moves toward the negative electrode; the positive charged molecules are being removed."

On the other hand, if the doctor wants to make gas ignite more quickly he can just reverse the process.

Electrically charged molecules are shot into the gas in another tube by passing a powerful spark through the non-combustible elements, then the gas will explode at a much lower temperature than ordinarily.

"In fact the combustible mixture ignites at a temperature about 450 degrees Fahrenheit below its usual ignition point," Dr. Lewis explained.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs will appear on Thursdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Monday Dec. 31; Jan. 7, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Boston—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m (short wave only).

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.

Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc.

Hagerstown—Saturdays, Dec. 29, Jan. 12, 26, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Beginning Jan. 2, Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.

Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

New York City—Tuesdays, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Syracuse—Fridays, 11:45 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc.

Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.

Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Greensboro—Sundays, Dec. 30, Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27, 2 p. m., WIBG, 1440kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.

Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.

Pittsburgh—Thursdays to Jan. 17, 1935, inc., 6:45 p. m., WWSW, 1500kc.

Shamokin—Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Norfolk—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville—Weekdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.

Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.

Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Des Moines—Sundays, 1 p. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kansas

Kansas City — First Sundays, beginning Jan. 6, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.

Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 5:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington — First Mondays, 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.

Louisville — Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc; second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.

Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.

Detroit—Week days, 8:45 a. m.; Sunday, Dec. 30, 5:45 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.

Royal Oak — Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.

Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.

Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.

Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays,, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.

Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.

Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.

Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.

Austin—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1300kc.

Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1400kc.

Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Houston—Sundays, 1 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.

Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wisconsin

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.

Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.

Poynette—Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; Friday, Dec. 28, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.

Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.

San Diego — In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.

Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.

Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Washington

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Chilliwack — Sundays, 8:45 p. m., CHWK, 780kc.

Vancouver — Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne — Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland — First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

Palestine Surplus Planned as Reserve For Future Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

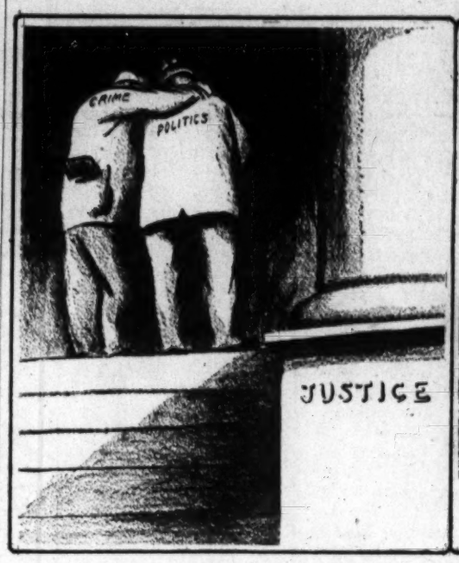
JERUSALEM—The large surplus in Palestine's treasury, by now almost the size of the annual budget, has enabled the Government to grant further remissions of tithes to tillers of the soil. Of the $1,225,000 due, the authorities are canceling $650,000 of the tax on crops. No remissions are being granted, however, in the case of land planted with orange or other citrus fruit trees.

The surplus in hand at the end of seven months of the present fiscal year was £3,487,123, an increase of £976,191 in the "nest egg" since last April. It is understood that it is the decision of the Colonial Office in London that the Palestine Government should accumulate a surplus equivalent to one year's running expenses, as a reserve. This is believed to have been the motive behind the raising of a loan of £2,500,000 for necessary public works at a time when there was the cash in hand for the various undertakings in Palestine's own coffers.

Customs duties are, of course, the largest item in the Government's income, and they grow in proportion to the country's rising imports. The increase in population, together with a rising standard of living, are responsible for the almost phenomenal increase in foreign goods, since Palestine's industries, though increasing rapidly in size and variety cannot keep pace with the growing and more exacting demands of an immigration fresh from European centers and their amenities. During the last year imports of cattle have almost quadrupled, butter import has trebled, cheese and sugar nearly doubled. The import of fish, chocolates and confectionary has also risen considerably. Silk tissues, socks, stockings as well as other wearing apparel are coming in, in much larger quantities along with automobiles, toilet articles and perfumery.

The seemingly discouraging adverse trade balance is, however, offset to some degree by "invisible exports" under which head fall the millions of pounds of capital being brought into the country by new settlers of the capitalist category.

Cartoons of the Week



St. Louis Post-Distpatch
The Unholy Alliance

—Smith in San Francisco Examiner
Kamerad!

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
Receipted!

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Humans Aren't the Only Folks Depending on Relief This Winter

Yucca Jim

Taking It Straight

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

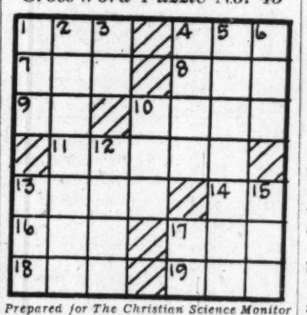
I AM real glad to note that the jazz is bein' sifted out of church services an' folks is developin' a taste for takin' their gospel straight. A sermon don't have to be sugar-coated with vaudeville no more to make it go down an' it ain't necessary to dress religion in red dancin' pumps an' tights in competition with the night clubs to get the dust wiped off the pews of a Sunday. At least, conditions is movin' that way, reports shows. Folks is plumb weary of wanderin' in the badlands an' is hankerin' for the realities once more. We are tired browsin' on loco an' poison weed, so to speak. We crave some substantial gospel fodder an' are willin' to have it pitched to us without garnishin'—the kind that puts real firm meat on our spiritual ribs.—*Yucca Jim.*

Remember?

When the ladies wore two or three starched petticoats?
—*Mrs. Olive K. J., Long Beach, Calif.*

When the boot jack hung from a nail outside the kitchen door?
—*Mrs. Anne E., Los Angeles*

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 43



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Drinking-vessel
4—Bird
7—Cuckoo
8—Hole
9—Musical note
10—Prong
11—To drive
13—A member of a great English political party
14—A thing (law)
16—Part of a circle
17—Corpulent
18—Vessel
19—Winglike part

Down

1—Eccentric rotating-piece
2—Harmonious
3—To jumble
4—Heroic
5—Inorganic
6—Indian
10—Test
12—Genus of whales
13—Chinese pagoda
15—Greek letter
17—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Breakfast Cereal

ONE morning, when I was a guest in a home, I remarked about the delicious cereal. My host, a college professor with a taste for good things, told me the story. He bought it quite reasonably from an elderly lady.

Her recipe was: Pick over clean wheat, pour over enough boiling water to cover, then drain and add one tablespoon of maple syrup for each pound of wheat. Mix syrup in wheat well. Spread the mixture at a depth of an inch in a shallow pan. Bake a light brown and grind fine.

This cereal she sold at only 10 cents a pound; and, as she proudly told my friend, she was making a good living from it now. R. P. S.

Daily Anecdote

First at Drill

A SOLDIER had been accused of stealing away from his company to go into the woods in order to hold converse with the enemy. On being arrested and brought before the colonel of the regiment, he defended himself by saying that he went off by himself each day to pray.

The Colonel said: "If that is what you have been doing, my man, go down on your knees and let us hear you."

The man promptly obeyed the order, and commenced to thank God earnestly for the qualities of leadership expressed by the Colonel, and for the alertness and honest intentions of those who had brought him up for justification. Whereupon the Colonel exclaimed: "Only a man who has been constantly at drill could do so well on parade. Private Simpson, you are a free man."

Things of Beauty

The silent ghost of a sailboat in the moonlight.

The fiery disk of a setting sun behind a grove of northern pines.

Adoration and humbleness before great art.
—*Mary V. F., New York*

Bluebirds flashing to rest on the top rail of the pasture fence.

Sunrise slanting upward through the trees and lighting the lower sides of the leaves.

A plain face glorified by the beauty of an inward spirit.

The first lily of the valley in spring.

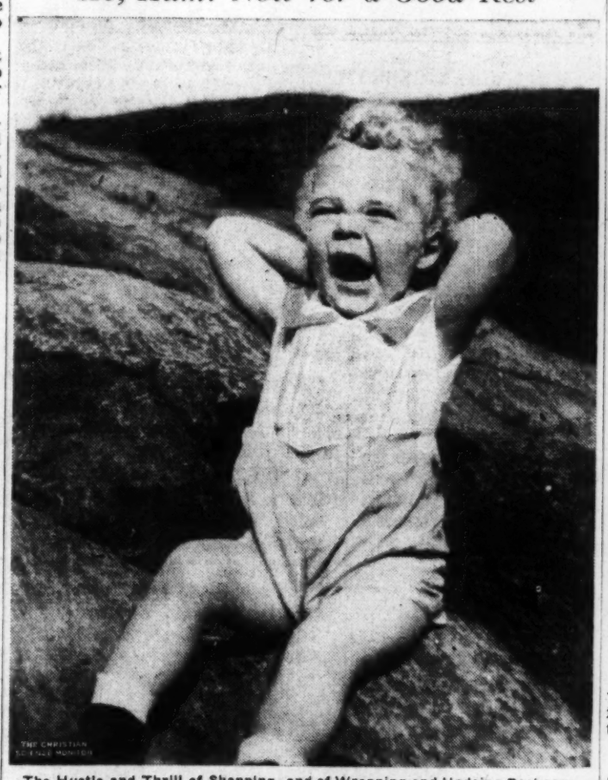
A tiny kitten frolicking with its mother's indulgently swaying tail.
—*Mrs. Elizabeth A. W., Washington, D. C.*

Quotation for Today

I RESOLVED that I would permit no man to narrow and degrade my soul by making me hate him.
—B. T. WASHINGTON

—Harper in Birmingham Age-Herald
Find the Winners

Ho, Hum! Now for a Good Rest



The Hustle and Thrill of Shopping, and of Wrapping and Undoing Packages, Had Worked Their Havoc on This Youngster; and Mrs. Frederick E. Uhl, of New York, Came Around With Her Camera Just in Time to Record a Seasonable Scene for the Monitor Camera Club.

Brevities

Punch: Broadcast after-dinner speakers are in future to have a small microphone fixed to their coat-lapel to obviate fading. This removes the wireless listener's last advantage over those who are actually present at the dinner.

Pittsburgh Gazette: "Radio is only in its infancy," says an authority. Perhaps that accounts for its squalling and squeaking.

Dallas News: Two hundred new books have been added to the White House library. For four years the man elected to the job is given everything he wants to read and no time to read it.

Albany Evening News: We hear that Mussolini has cut lawyers' fees in Italy 13 per cent, which, we assume, gets the fees down to an even 100 per cent.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Nunc Dimittis

WHEN Simeon, who had long awaited the coming of the promised Messiah, at length saw the infant Jesus and took him in his arms, he was moved to utter a brief hymn expressing gratitude to God for the fact that his hopes had found fulfillment in the coming of one whose mission was to be universal in its effect, bringing "light" to the "Gentiles" and "glory" to the chosen nation of "Israel"; in short, providing "salvation" for "all people."

It is usual to refer to this poem, which is to be found in Luke 2:29-32, as the "Nunc Dimittis," as these are the opening words of the passage in its Latin version: *Nunc dimittis servum tuum Domine*, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." It has well been said of the Nunc Dimittis that "in its suppressed rapture and vivid intensity" it "equals the most beautiful of the Psalms" (Plummer: "Commentary on Luke": p. 67).

In Lighter Vein

Fair Warning

Note from Teacher: "Johnny has been very mischievous in school. I think I will drop in and see his father."

Mother promptly sent a reply: "Dear Teacher: If you can't handle Johnny, you'd better not tackle his father!"

Oh!

A humane agent in northern Minnesota was called one day to the country, where a man was reported as not properly feeding his horse.

Said the agent: "Why do you keep that horse, anyway?"

The man answered, "I have to have him to cut the hay."

"Hay for what?" inquired the agent.

"Hay to feed the horse," replied the man.—*National Humane Review.*

A Hand-Out

"Lady, I insist that you do a good turn and give me a hand-out."

"Oh, my poor man, are you a tramp?"

"No, ma'am, I'm the man driving the car behind your car."

Poor Fish

"I say," whispered the host to his wife, "I've served out the aquarium instead of the punch. Do you think they'll notice it?"—*Bee-Hive.*

How to Be Popular

"Have you ever speculated on why you are so popular in your neighborhood?"

"No, except that I told my neighbors that I always played the saxophone when I got lonely."

Status Quo

Pastor Jones: "Brethren, we mus' do somethin' to remedy de status quo."

Deacon: "Brother Jones, what am de status quo?"

Pastor: "Dat, Brother Brown, am Latin for de mess we's in."—*Northwestern Jeweler.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Mateo, Calif.

DURING the Christmas season last year the writer had the opportunity of working on the good-will committee of a local organization. The task assigned was to pack baskets with the makings of a Christmas dinner and then to deliver them to needy families.

At the time of delivery the workers received many thanks for their kindness, but not until this year was there a realization of how deeply appreciated was the effort.

Mrs. A——, one of last year's needy, came to the committee a few days before Christmas and again expressed her gratitude, and said that her husband had found employment and that she would like to help someone less fortunate than herself. She brought with her a goodly supply of homemade jams and jellies to add to this year's Christmas dinners.

What They Say

The Housewife

"Today, when there is almost no drudgery in housework, a woman can develop her individuality at home as she never could in the outside world."—*Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.*

Tolerance

"Toleration of free speech begins only when persons listen, decently and fairly, to opinions with which they profoundly disagree."—*Lord Hewart.*

Important Cog

"The workman is as much a factor in production as the industrialist or the technician."—*Benito Mussolini.*

Worth Knowing

ENGLAND HAS CLOCK DIALS SET BESIDE THE ROAD TO REMIND MOTORISTS WHEN LIGHTS MUST BE TURNED ON

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—'All's Well That Ends Well'

By CARMACK

Well, Christmas is over and I never did get a chance to tell the Boss what I wanted him to give me, but I got two pretty nice presents just the same—
One is a bright red ball that makes a funny noise when I bite it—
And the other is a dandy brush that feels grand when the Boss uses it on me—
And if he brushes me a lot and doesn't have to give me a bath so often I'll consider this the best Christmas I've ever had!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Laws and Rumors of Laws

A CERTAIN sardonic humor inheres in the announcement from Washington that the American Red Cross through its 1300 local chapters is to be made one of the chief agencies for dissemination of a new official gazette. This publication is to assemble for the interested reader the reams of "laws" continually pouring from administrative, executive and quasi-judicial agencies in the American national capital.

To be known as the United States Government Manual and issued by the Emergency Council, it is in part a response to criticism by the United States Supreme Court. For the court has taken note of that aspect of the New Deal which leaves business men and other citizens in the dark as to the exact provisions of thousands of obscure administrative orders and rulings affecting everyday transactions.

It used to be that people inveighed against the number of new laws enacted every year by Congress and the State Legislatures of the United States. But that was when mass production of governmental ukases was in its infancy. Though the regular legislative output continues, it is now largely blotted from the view by a torrent of administrative lawmaking. In addition to the gradual rise of tribunals such as the customs bureau and the board of tax appeals, Congress has now empowered a number of agencies such as the NRA and the Petroleum Administrative Board to issue codes, rulings and interpretations which have the binding effect of law and for breach of which men may be fined or imprisoned.

In fact the Supreme Court's attention was called to the situation by a case in which four Texas oil men were held in jail several days on a charge of violating a section of the petroleum code which was later found to have been omitted from the President's executive order promulgating the code. The Brookings Institute has calculated that there are 60 different administrative units in the Federal Government "making judicial decisions affecting private rights." A committee of the American Bar Association estimated that in the first year of the NRA alone 10,000 pages of law were written by executive authority.

That committee also pointed to the disconcerting lack of any uniformity in the reporting of this administrative law from the various government offices, some of it being printed in public documents, some being available in mimeographed press releases and some existing for inspection only in office files. The State Department, official repository of the acts of Congress, keeps a file of the executive orders of the President, but does not claim to possess a complete record of all official orders that have the force of law.

Neither did that co-ordinating office, the Emergency Council, attempt an all-inclusive collation until the Department of Justice found itself embarrassed in arguing the validity of New Deal legislation before the Supreme Court. But now there is to be a manual, or gazette, appropriately in loose-leaf form for easy semi-monthly revision, which may be consulted in any governmental office, city hall or Red Cross chapter by the restaurant owner who wonders if he is violating a code of fair competition in letting a patron take home a bone for his dog or by a farmer who wants to learn if and where he can obtain a government loan on a granary of beans.

If in addition to relief from poverty, flood, hurricane and kindred disasters, the Red Cross is to undertake to relieve the American business man, farmer and common citizen from the bewilderment that overwhelms him in the face of thousands of new laws and rumors of laws, then, indeed, will it be putting forth monumental efforts to merit the title of "The Greatest Mother on Earth." Even then the country will be relieved only of ignorance of the law; much more will be required to free it from the surplus production of administrative law-making.

Hebrew Renaissance

A LANGUAGE has been reborn. This is demonstrated by the exhibition of modern Hebrew literature recently held in London. Perhaps for the first time in history there has taken place a literal renaissance in language as well as in literature. In this respect at least the contemporary Hebrew renaissance is more wonderful than the famous European Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries which is usually held to be the beginning of the modern age.

The rediscovery of the Greek and Roman classics four hundred and fifty years ago stimulated the national literatures of Europe, and culminated in its grand climax a century later in the works of Shakespeare. But it did not make Greek and Latin the tongues of the common people again. It did not result in the housewives of Paris or of London giving their weekly order to the greengrocer in the language of Virgil and Cicero, and the phrases of Homer still remained Greek to the man in the street metaphorically as well as actually.

Half a century ago Hebrew was as dead a language as ever were Greek and Latin. It was studied only by scholars for the purposes of ritual and of understanding the sacred writings. But the early Zionists in Palestine pledged themselves to speak nothing but Hebrew, and the consequence today is that a new literature has sprung up, and Hebrew is the mother tongue of every baby in Palestine.

Not only has this Hebrew renaissance inspired literature of great value and distinction, as was seen at the London exhibition, but it has transformed an ancient and disused tongue into a supple and popular medium of modern communication. Fifty years ago, it is pointed out, Hebrew was so little adapted to current needs that it had no word for "dictionary"; today it has terms for the most abstruse expressions of natural science. A language has indeed been reborn.

20 Down, 16 to Go

THE score in the effort to obtain ratification of the proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment now stands: Twenty states have ratified, sixteen more are needed to make the required three fourths of all the states.

The fact that legislatures of more than a score of states meet next month has spurred the ratification campaign into new activity. President Roosevelt has expressed the hope that the goal may be reached, and the American Federation of Labor is making ratification of this amendment one of its major legislative objectives for 1935.

In a letter to the National Child Labor Committee, President Roosevelt said:

> It is my desire that the advances attained through the NRA be made permanent. In the child labor field, the obvious method of maintaining the present gains is through ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. I hope this may be achieved.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has called upon state federations in twenty-eight states to push for ratification. He states:

> It is imperative that we consolidate the gains made in the abolition of child labor through the adoption of industrial codes of fair practice by adopting the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution. This is the only way by which we can make permanent the uniform abolition of child labor in industry. It has been made convincingly clear that the evils of child labor can only be overcome and the child life of the nation protected through the application of national remedies.

The states where ratification will be sought this winter are Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

NRA codes have wiped out much, but not all, child labor. Despite decreases before the codes were put into effect, the 1930 census revealed that 667,118 children between ten and fifteen years of age were gainfully employed. Many thousands of children under ten, according to the National Child Labor Committee, "were engaged in tenement home work, street trades and highly undesirable forms of industrialized agriculture." Even now, this committee points out, it is legal in a number of states to take children from school and put them to work if there is extreme poverty in the family, and sweatshops still take their toll of little children.

Attainment of the goal so long sought would be greatly facilitated by keeping two main facts in mind: (1) that the amendment is necessary to make permanent the gains attained in this field under the NRA codes, and (2) that if there was ever economic justification for child labor, such justification passed out of existence when millions of adults became unemployed.

Cabbages, Kings and Garlic

FROM Paris comes the report that a French professor has succeeded, after lengthy experimentation, in grafting garlic and cabbage plants. Just how the cabbage feels about it remains unchronicled.

Perhaps the modern mania for mergers has something to do with it. The origin of both vegetables is lost in antiquity and they have dwelt apart so long that the assumption is they preferred to lead separate existences. Consider a moment their diverse characters.

French encyclopedias define garlic as "an onion of an odor very strong," a typically Gallic combination of truthfulness tempered with politeness. In ancient Rome the "strong" qualities of *allium* were so widely recognized that, on the eve of battle, soldiers' rations were liberally supplied with it to induce the desired degree of pugnacity.

The cabbage, on the other hand, belongs to the gentler legumes. Rightly prepared, it gives up even the slight odor it naturally has, which is something garlic stubbornly declines to do. A cabbage, of course, is no rose, but it is not entirely a stranger to romance. "Mon petit *chou*," is a familiar appellation of endearment in France.

To the less sentimental Briton the cabbage vies in favor with its smaller cousin, the Brussels sprout, as travelers have at times noticed—and remarked. Alice in Wonderland's walrus even linked it with royalty when the creature pointed out that it was time to talk of other things, among them cabbages and kings. The propriety of mingling it with garlic may still be questioned.

Southwest Panorama

Book of the Day

IN THE GREATER SOUTHWEST, by Rupert Norval Richardson and Carl Coke Rister (Glendale, Calif.: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $4) two history professors (Dr. Richardson at Simmons University and Dr. Rister at the University of Oklahoma) have confronted an enormous task, that of treating the political, social and economic history of Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and Oklahoma. This region includes more than one fourth the territory of the United States, its history goes back almost exactly four centuries, and its climate, topography, natural resources and ethnic elements are extremely varied.

After a brief survey of the country and its aboriginal inhabitants and an equally summary treatment of the Spanish period, they proceed to a discussion of American settlement and development; twenty of the twenty-four chapters are concerned with events subsequent to 1848. For various reasons the southern and western fringes of the southwest—Texas and California—attracted American immigration much earlier than the intervening mountains and plains; by 1836 Texas had a sufficient American population to revolt and gain its independence from Mexico, and California was on the verge of attempting the same feat when the Mexican War and its aftermath obviated the problem. The discovery of gold in California multiplied immigration a hundredfold. The inevitable backwash of this tide resulted in the discovery of precious metals in Colorado and later in the deserts and mountains of almost the entire region.

The epic of transportation began with the first wagons over the Santa Fe Trail, continued in the immigrant movements, the pony express and the stagecoach lines, and reached its climax in the three decades of furious railroad building following the Civil War.

Meanwhile the wild Spanish cattle of Texas began to flow northward to stock the open range, the slaughter of buffalo led to thirty years of Indian warfare, and venturesome plowmen pushed back the frontiers of the "Great American Desert" until the migration became again, as it had been in the beginning, largely agrarian. Even Indian Territory, protected so long by the Government's attempts to keep its treaties with the Indians, was at last overflowed by the tides of white immigration in a series of spectacular "runs" and "openings."

In addition to chapters on these subjects there are also discussions of the Mormon empire, the Civil War in the Southwest, the breaking up of the open range, the sheep industry, outlawry, irrigation and agrarian problems. One wonders that the oil industry is not mentioned. The treatment is lucid and dependable, particular attention being paid to results of recent researches. K. C. K.

Celebrities Off Parade: Sir Sidney Lee

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

SIR SIDNEY LEE, famous Shakespearean authority, and editor of the monumental English Dictionary of National Biography, represented that high type of intellectual Jew for whom Disraeli established an honored place in England. As a student at Oxford he attracted the attention and affection of Dr. Benjamin Jowett, master of Balliol College, by his extraordinary intellectual qualities, and the older man frequently invited Lee to his home. One evening Dr. Jowett, after regarding the young man in silence for several moments, said deliberately, "You have a wonderful future ahead of you except for the handicap of your name. No man called Solomon Lazarus can ever hope for success. I hereby rename you 'Sidney Lee.'"

Sir Sidney Lee

Thus, with nothing left of his original name but the initials, Sidney Lee carved out his extraordinary career, winning countless literary and academic honors, and finally receiving knighthood at the hand of his King.

Lee and I were first drawn together by our mutual interest in Shakespeare, I as the student, he as the master. At his home in Kensington, London, we discussed the various texts, analyzed the different annotators, and from that happy association I learned much concerning the famous bard and his work, and even more of a very extraordinary modern character. Lee made Shakespeare his specialty, but his field was biography. The keenness of his estimates, the clarity of his analytical studies, made it quite evident why Dr. Jowett had been so attracted by this shy, unusual personality.

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Lee delighted to take me with him on excursions with curiously divergent objectives. I remember a happy day spent with him on the River Thames when we went back and forth to Greenwich for the ostensible purpose of sharing a whitebait dinner at Ship Tavern when in reality our day was devoted to a discussion of the Stratford Theater. Another time, on a beautiful moonlight night, we went to see an open-air performance in a neighboring private garden of Milton's "Comus," and a masque of Ben Jonson's. Then there were, of course, innumerable visits to Stratford. Lee, as the head of the Stratford Trustees, made such visits of extraordinary interest to a guest, so much so that I never returned there alone but once. The associations are too poignant.

When Sir Sidney came to Boston in 1903, to deliver his Lowell Institute lectures, he was my guest, and in my library we continued our discussions just where we had dropped them in London. It was his first and only visit to America. Now it was my turn to advise and to guide, and I eagerly seized the opportunity to reciprocate.

The vastness of our country staggered him. He had accepted invitations to lecture in cities as far separated as Boston and San Francisco. Being his own manager, he had made out his itinerary before leaving London, and I had difficulty in persuading him that he could not appear before audiences in Chicago and Portland, Oregon, on successive evenings.

Our American manners and customs confused him. His bachelor life, spent among books rather than people, within that impregnable castle which is an Englishman's hereditary prerogative, had produced a viewpoint that caused me many surprises. He knew every inch of his prescribed literary kingdom, but the world outside was filled with terrifying realities from which he shrank. Nothing could have persuaded him to venture on a second American Odyssey.

We left Boston that year upon the same day—he for his western trip and I for England by way of Italy and the Continent. We reached London two months later within a few days of each other, and Sir Sidney gave a luncheon at the old Garrick Club in honor of our reunion. The other guests were English friends, and our host entertained us by relating his adventures in Darkest America. The most amusing and revealing of these was his account of a dinner that Andrew Carnegie had given in his honor at the Carnegie mansion in New York. With rare skill as a raconteur, Lee described the gathering, which included many American celebrities, as they assembled in the drawing room. When dinner was announced, Carnegie summoned Archie, the piper—an indispensable feature in the family ménage—who appeared in full kilts, and led the procession into the dining hall, playing lustily on the pipes. Carnegie seized Sir Sidney by the hand, and fell in directly behind, trying to induce the dignified and bewildered litterateur to match his steps in a Highland fling.

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The spirit of informality and play which Carnegie deliberately inaugurated on that occasion was reflected in the speeches, much to Sir Sidney's embarrassment. "Mark Twain actually made sport of his host," Lee declared to us in horrified disapproval, "and John Burroughs told anecdotes which reflected seriously upon Mr. Carnegie's decorum."

Sir Sidney's utter lack of humor made his comments on various contemporaries unwittingly amusing, and always enlightening. From his association with the great English "Dictionary of National Biography" he knew everything about everybody. Celebrities possessed no glamour for him, and his frank remarks concerning people usually surrounded by the sacrosanct atmosphere of greatness sometimes seemed nothing less than sacrilegious. I can suggest but I may not repeat his picturesque description of a tour of Stratford-on-Avon made by Royal Command, acting as guide and mentor to the Prince of Wales; I will admit that he believed the Marquis of Salisbury intended to demean the Poet Laureateship when he appointed Alfred Austin to the post, but I may not express Lee's personal opinion of Austin's poetry; I will confess to being highly entertained by his description of the honorary dinner given him at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in London, when he sat at the right hand of His Majesty King Edward VII, and the guests were served by no less a personage than Charles Ritz himself; but to record his frank comments on the event would be to commit *lèse majesté*. Through Lee I learned the wisdom of preserving a degree of perspective in regarding the luminaries of the world!

North . . South . . . East . . West

Reassessing the Profit Basis

By Frank L. Perrin

AGAINST the insistent protest of the representatives of private capital invested in public service utilities, the Washington Administration seems to be moving definitely in the direction of public ownership and operation of power and lighting equipment. It is announced that the Electric Home and Farm Authority, a subsidiary of the Tennessee Valley Authority, stands ready to supply necessary assistance in making possible the purchase by farmers and householders of equipment needed to utilize and make available the electrical current to be generated and transmitted by the TVA. This service, it is announced, will be provided even in communities which are now served by privately owned utilities where the rates for the federally controlled service are lower than those now being charged.

The announcement comes, as it evidently is intended to be regarded, as a timely and considerate notice to privately owned utilities in this particular class to take such action as their sponsors may deem wise in revising their rate schedules if they desire to discourage public ownership competition. It is insisted, as is well known, by the spokesmen and representatives of privately owned utilities, that the competition fostered by the Administration is destructive and unfair. They seek to show that present rates charged are not excessive, and cite figures to establish that premise. It must be agreed that they present a plausible prima facie case.

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But it is the contention of the Administration spokesmen, representing the thought of the President, apparently, that the privately owned and operated utilities could, if they would, provide service for larger areas and a greatly increased number of people if they would reduce their present rates. The cost of distribution, it is pointed out, is greater, in the first instance, than the cost of production. But with lines once installed and costs allocated, it is shown, quite convincingly, that this overhead will be quickly absorbed by even lower rates for the product supplied.

Never before since the adaptation of electrically generated power to ordinary everyday uses has the Government been in so advantageous a position to compel a general readjustment of rate schedules. In many of the states the regulatory commissions have seemed to be incapable of acting altogether in the public interest. Even moderate reductions have been opposed by private owners of public service companies as confiscatory. It has been made to appear that a reduction of even 25 per cent in the annual bill of the small consumer would not benefit him appreciably, while the aggregate loss of revenues thus incurred would destroy the profit basis upon which stocks in such utilities are marketed.

Now comes the Electric Home and Farm Authority teaching a new and possibly more logical theory. Perhaps it has taken a page from the book of our friends in England who have discovered through actual experience that the more the areas and people served, the greater the net profit, even at a greatly reduced rate to the consumers. In England, under government ownership and operation, lines are being extended and new areas served. Both government and users are benefited.

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Evidently the Washington policy of development is quite definitely established. Notice is given that funds will be made available for the erection and equipment of municipal power plants in communities where the Government Authority deems the rates charged by private utilities excessive. Behind this offer stand the four projects under federal control, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Columbia River project, the Boulder Dam plant, and the proposed St. Lawrence River waterway. Three of these, it is pointed out, are in partial operation or under process of construction.

Quite directly, and with a semblance of authority, it is intimated that the private utilities, if they are to avoid direct governmental competition, will be obliged to reduce their rates approximately 50 per cent on the average. Such a reduction will, probably, be stubbornly opposed. Without the opportunity to enlarge and extend the service rendered it might be shown quite convincingly that such an arbitrary reduction would be destructive and confiscatory. Against such a showing it may be as convincingly argued that even additional profitable returns would be forthcoming from those who are not but who might be served. Evidently an interesting issue is being joined in which the merits of a vital economic problem are to be persuasively presented.

The Wide Horizon

Parliament Faces New Tasks

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

THE Parliament upon which the British National Government rests has now reached the penultimate session of its career. It is called upon to face tasks as big as any that have been before it since the year of crisis in which it was born. The King's speech at the beginning of the new session stressed in the first place the importance of maintaining world peace and working for disarmament. But those are tasks which are not likely to call for Parliamentary action; the British Government can pursue them only in co-operation with the governments of other countries.

So far as the House of Commons is concerned, the paramount business of the session will be the bill reforming the Indian Constitution; and there, in the main, the Liberal and Labor Oppositions will be found lending their support to the Government in the colossal task which will shape the future of India. The only serious obstruction which the measure will meet will be from the Conservative right wing, not from those who are usually against the Government. It is a matter of extraordinary good fortune that this piece of legislation, which will surely be historic, not only should be initiated by a national government, but should be undertaken by a House so overwhelmingly in favor of the liberal policy of the bill.

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It might be expected that with this complicated task before it Parliament would not be invited to undertake much other work of major importance. But the Government is perhaps more aware now than it has hitherto been of the need of pushing on with domestic social reform. It has prepared a bill of wide scope by means of which it hopes to follow up the slum clearance campaign by a frontal attack on the evil of overcrowding in cities. Here, though there will be unanimity in regard to the object, there will be acute differences about the method.

Another proposed measure is a bill to check an evil which is increasing in Britain, as in America, that of the "ribbon development" of roads lined with dwellings. The cry for reform of this disastrous mode of development has been closely associated with the outcry against the increasing casualties caused by traffic.

Most significant, perhaps, of all the domestic measures proposed by the Government, is that for dealing with chronic unemployment in certain exceptionally distressed areas. We say "significant," for here the Government has diverged from the policy which it has usually been content to adopt in regard to unemployment. Broadly speaking, it has acted upon the doctrine that unemployment is a disease which should be dealt with by general measures tending toward national prosperity—by sound budgeting, sound currency policy, judicious methods for excluding excessive imports, by trade agreements, and by the re-establishment of confidence. Assuming the efficacy of these general measures, it has been unwilling to embark on policies of expenditure with the direct object of promoting employment. But in its proposals for dealing with the distressed areas—as in one other case, its support of the Cunard ships—it has adopted a different and more direct procedure.

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It will undoubtedly be strongly pressed during the present session to go much further along the road of using the nation's financial reserves for the specific purpose of creating useful work. In the debates on the King's speech there were signs of restlessness among some of the most ardent supporters of the Government, who were insisting that the time had now come to embark on the scientific stimulation and planning of industry. The cautious mind of the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not readily respond to such suggestions. But even he spoke almost with pride of his recent divergence from the methods of "orthodox" finance.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Wooden Water Pipes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A report in the Monitor of a discovery of a century-old wooden pipe in Sydney, New South Wales, included the statement that it was not known how these pipes were bored. Sleepy little Warwick, in the heart of Shakespeare's country, can supply the information, as it is within the memory of many of its townspeople that wooden pipes to carry water supplies have been manufactured and laid.

The wooden pipes, which are still occasionally dug up in Warwick, are probably similar to the ones found in Sydney. They consist merely of the trunks of trees, drilled through the center lengthwise. Sections of twelve feet or even longer have been found, and joints between two lengths were made by butting the smaller end of one trunk into the larger end of the next.

The pipes were constructed by a pump maker, Dowler by name, who had a workshop in the Saltisford, Warwick, at the side of the canal. Mr. Dowler also was a well sinker, and the pipes he used were these wooden ones.

The tree trunks, with the bark still on, were carefully centered, and the hole was then bored with a huge auger. This instrument could be varied in length, and was worked by two long handles, with a man at each. The greatest accuracy in centering the work had to be observed, because if the auger were only a few degrees out of line with the center of the trunk, the hole would soon pierce the sides. The time and labor necessary to make enough pipes for a supply like the one which ran from the Priory Pools to the Punchbowl Inn at Warwick, may well be imagined, for it must have been quite 400 yards long.

J. B. CHALMERS

Coventry, Eng.

Traps—and Traps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read the letter of F. E. Fancher in the Monitor telling of the destruction of poultry and stock by wolves, coyotes and bobcats in Oklahoma, in which he asks who will decry the use of the steel trap if it is the only efficient means of control of these predators.

Mr. Fancher cites the case of a farmer which he says is typical. This man is said to have lost, in one season, 120 out of 150 hens, 184 out of 200 turkeys, and nine pigs out of a litter of nine. Unless one is much mistaken, this seems to be typical also of the unwillingness of the farmer to protect properly his live stock and poultry, at the cost of wiring and housing.

However, the steel trap is not the only device by which coyotes, wolves and bobcats can be successfully controlled. It is unfortunate that the United States Biological Survey has for some time past declared the steel trap the only means of control and has not given publicity to other means of taking the predatory individuals of the above-mentioned species. The Anti-Steel-Trap League will be glad to give further information on request.

M. S. BRECK, President,

Washington, D. C. Anti-Steel-Trap League

Speed Governor Favored

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I understand that a law has been proposed for consideration by the Massachusetts Legislature to require motorists to use a mechanical governor which would prevent their cars from traveling more than 50 miles an hour. I think this law should be passed. The appalling number of children, men, and women who were killed last year are crying to us that their sacrifice has been enough.

Dorchester, Mass. JULIUS LEVINSON